Volume 169 No. 23

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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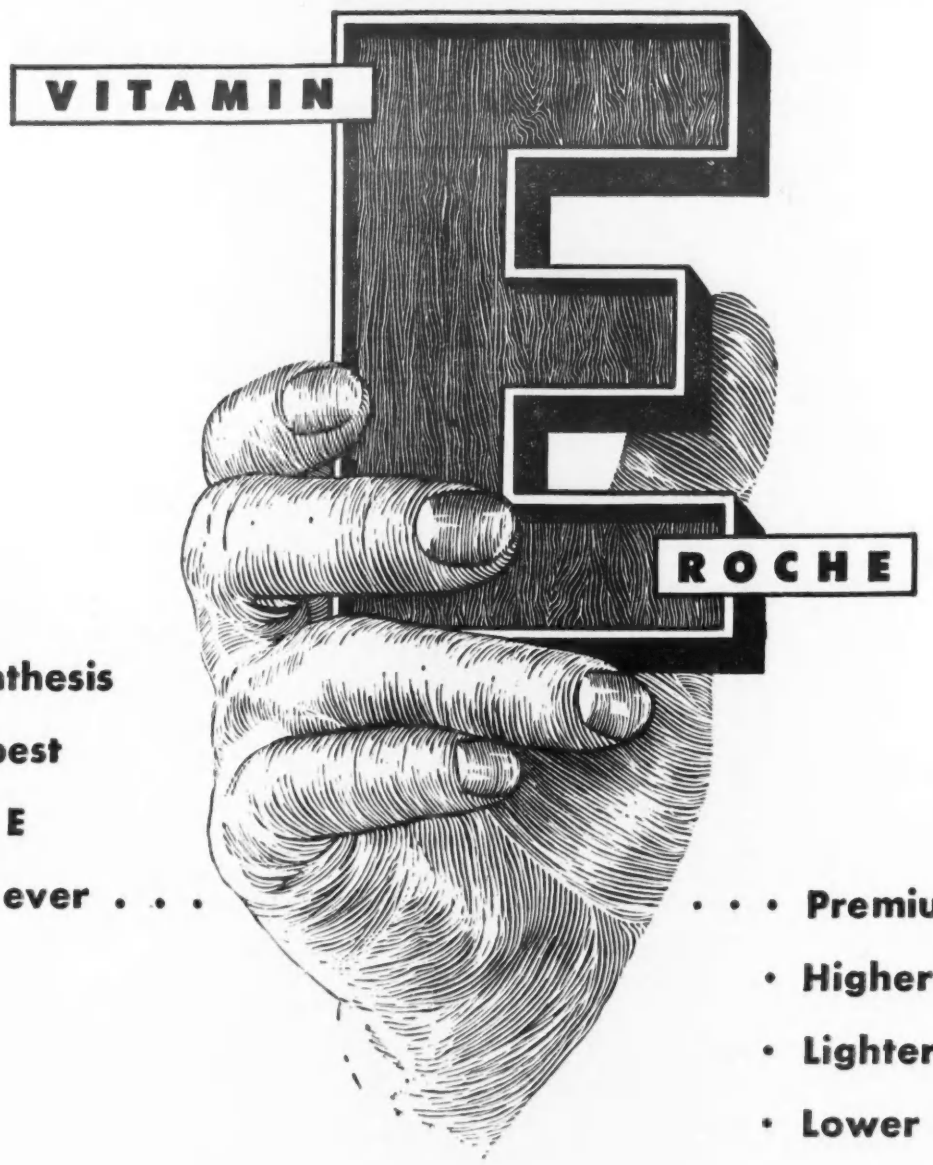

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*Nature; Vol. 148; October 18, 1941; pages 472-3. Reprints available.

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 169 No. 23 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. June 4, 1956

Borax-Potash Merger Set

Directors of Pacific Coast Borax Company and United States Potash Company have agreed on a plan to merge the two concerns. Pacific Coast Borax is the American affiliate of Borax Holdings, Ltd. (formerly Borax Consolidated, Ltd.).

The consolidation agreement will be submitted to stockholders of the two companies late this month. Under the pact, the name of the merged company will be United States Borax & Chemical Corporation.

Holders of the 725,000 shares of common stock in the United States Potash Company, exclusive of the Borax Group, will be offered one share of 4½ percent preferred stock of $100 par value and five shares of common stock of US Borax & Chemical in exchange for each five shares of US Potash common stock.

If the proposed merger is approved by the stockholders of United States Potash Company, the US Potash shares owned by the Borax Group will be surrendered and cancelled.

US Borax & Chemical will have a capitalization consisting of $14.5 million of 4½ percent preferred and 4,175,000 common shares.

All of the preferred and 725,000 of the common shares will be owned by the present US stockholders other than the Borax Group. The Borax Group will own 3,100,000 shares of the new common, while the remaining 350,000 shares of common will represent the holdings of a group of private investors headed by Lazard Freres & Co., New York.

Coincident with the merger agreement was the completion of the second step of a two-step transfer of American holdings of Borax Consolidated into an American company.

The step was accomplished by the transfer of assets to Pacific Coast Borax Company, a Nevada corporation headquartering in New York.

Congress Is Urged to Permit Sale of Alcohol-Butadiene Plant To Union Carbide & Carbon

Sale of the government's alcohol-butadiene plant at Louisville, Ky., to Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, for $3,125,000 was recommended to congress last week by the Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission over the objections of the Department of Justice. Under the law congress has thirty days within which either house may veto the sale. It is anyone's guess, observers feel, whether the lawmakers will go along with the report and permit the transaction to stand.

The Justice department has no objection to the plant sale to Union Carbide from the standpoint of the antitrust laws. The reason for its opposition, the department says, is because it believes the sale "would not best foster the development of a free competitive synthetic rubber industry."

First Objection Made by Justice

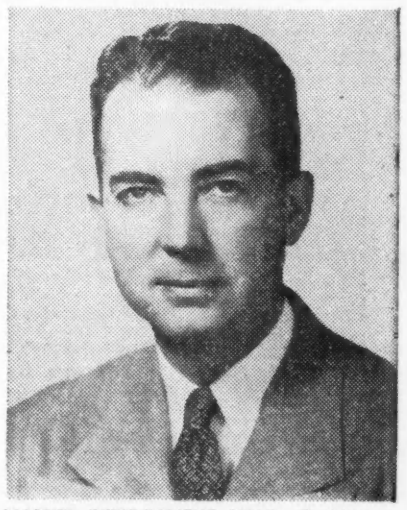
Apart from the sale of the 122,000-ton butadiene plant at Institute, W. Va., last January about which it had some misgivings, this is the first time the department has taken a stand against the disposal of any of the rubber plants to industry.

At the present time, the Louisville plant is under a three-year lease to Publicker Industries, Inc., Philadelphia, which is producing butadiene on one of the three production lines. Publicker made a bid for purchase of the plant, but it fell short of the Union Carbide offer by $725,000.

Acting Attorney General William P. Rogers, who made the decisions for the department opposing the sale, bases his objections on the failure of Union Carbide to make a firm pledge to continue the manufacture of butadiene at the plant. Mr. Rogers quotes from the Union Carbide proposal to purchase as follows:—

"Carbide intends to operate the facility for the purpose of manufacturing butadiene as economic conditions, raw material supply, and market demand make such an

—Continued on page 66



MARKET DEVELOPMENT HEAD: E. William Eipper, named director of the market development department by Stauffer Chemical Company, with headquarters in San Francisco.

V-C Insurgents, Management Grapple Harder in Proxy Fight

The fight for control of Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation between its present management and a group of insurgents grew hotter last week with the filing of a letter to shareholders with the Securities and Exchange Commission and the New York Stock Exchange by the committee of independent stockholders. The action brought an immediate challenge from Joseph A. Howell, president of the Richmond, Va., firm, "to reveal concrete plans for improving the company instead of asking stockholders to buy a pig in a poke."

MONSANTO VICE-PRESIDENT: Howard K. Nason, general manager of the research and engineering division of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., who has been elected a vice-president of the concern.

The independent group, in filing with SEC, stated that its action was occasioned by declining sales and earnings. It recommends, among other things, a program of diversification in the chemical industry.

Minority Group Invited by V-C President

According to Mr. Howell, however, "Shareholders are aware that common stockholder equity rose from a minus $23.12 per share on July 1, 1946, to a plus $26.21 on June 30, 1955, an increase of $49.73 per share under the present management."

Said Mr. Howell, "We invite the nominees of this minority group to sit down as soon as possible with the V-C board and management.

Nominees of the minority group, invited by Mr. Howell to sit down with the V-C Board and management, have accepted the invitation, and spokesmen for the group, headed by Theodore Zickl, said they would propose a time for the meeting on or before June 15.

Mr. Howell, in his reply, suggested that at such a meeting the two sides could:

"1. Discuss in specific terms rather than vague generalities—such as higher earnings and lower raw material costs—their ideas for improvement of the company, in order to,

"2. Remove any doubt as to their fitness and their recognition of responsibility to all stockholders, as well as to,

"3. Relate a knowledge of the company

—Continued on page 66

Production Act Extension To 1958 Voted by House

A two-year extension of the defense production act was voted by the house last week when it approved HR 9852 and sent the measure to the senate for concurrent action.

The defense production act contains the authority for allocating and imposing priorities on scarce materials for defense needs.

In passing the bill, the house also voted to extend the conflict of interest prohibitions of existing law to members of the so-called "executive reserve."

This unit is being formed at the direction of the Office of Defense Mobilization to serve as the nucleus for a quick staffing of the government with experienced industry men to handle control programs in the event of war.

Existing law now requires industry men serving the government without compensation (WOC's) to give public report of their financial holdings and past industry associations, and submit revisions every six months so long as they remain in the government.

Stock Option Profit Ruled to Be Taxable

Gains realized by employees through the exercise of an option granted by the employer to purchase company stock at below market value is ordinary income subject to the individual income tax rate at the time the option is exercised, the Supreme Court of the United States held last week.

The unanimous decision was in a test case that arose when the Internal Revenue Service sought to tax the "profits" on stock purchased by Philip J. LoBue of Leonia, N. J., in the Michigan Chemical Corporation in 1946 and 1947 which the company had offered to him at below market value. Mr. LoBue was one-time manager of the company's New York sales division.

Both the United States Tax Court and the Third Circuit Court of Appeals ruled

—Continued on page 66

Polyester, Phenolic Resin Increase Planned by Barrett

Barrett Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has announced plans for substantial expansion of its production of Plaskon polyester and liquid phenolic resins at its Toledo, Ohio, plant.

Plans call for more than doubling polyester resin capacity and nearly quadrupling phenolic resin capacity. The new facilities will come into operation by stages with final completion by mid-1957.

Koppers Buys Site For Niacin Unit, Lab

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has purchased a 285-acre tract on the Ohio River at Arroyo, W. Va., near Chester, as the site for a dual-purpose facility—a unit for manufacturing nicotinic acid (niacin) and a development plant in which work will be done toward upgrading its line of coal chemicals.

Both plants will be designed to allow for anticipated expansion in the tar chemical field, but the initial construction will use only a small portion of the 285 acres. Ultimately, the company expects to spend several million dollars on plant construction at the site.

Koppers engineering and construction division is designing the new plant and laboratory buildings, and will start construction about mid-June. Completion of the plants is expected early next year.

Cuprous Chloride Output Set

Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia plans to build a new cuprous chloride plant. A contract has been signed by Bower with Brown, Blauvelt & Leonard, New York consulting engineers, for the design and installation of the new facilities. Capacity of the [illegible] and its cost were not disclosed.

Armour Soap Facility Shut

Armour & Co., Chicago, will discontinue the manufacture of soap and its glycerine byproducts at its North Bergen, N. J., plant, effective July 21. All other operations, including the production of curled hair, chemicals, ammonia and coated abrasives, will be continued.

Chemical Inventories Up 57 Percent Over 1947-49

The present record value of chemical inventories, in terms of current dollars, has progressed 57 percent above the average in the 1947-49 base period, according to Business and Defense Services Administration's chemical and rubber industry report for May.

In comparison, the value of stocks for all manufacturing industries combined, which is also at a record high, is 59 percent above the 1947-49 base.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, chemical inventory values over recent years have been the continuing efforts of chemical and other companies to diversify their product lines, BDSA says. New product output, it explains, required supporting inventories for proper distributive flow.

The tremendous surge in chemical capital expenditures over the past few years, especially in the form of new plants, has also added much to the rise in inventories, the agency continues.

In addition, it points out, decentralized shipping from warehouses closer to consuming centers may have increased the inventory level somewhat. Another very important factor it cites is the rise in wholesale prices, which, the agency notes, has added materially to the increase in stock values.

Apparently, BDSA indicates, recent and current record chemical sales made necessary a good part of the present stock buildup as a means of properly servicing distributive channels without intermittent disruption. This, it says, is well indicated by the relationship of stocks to sales over the 1947-56 period.

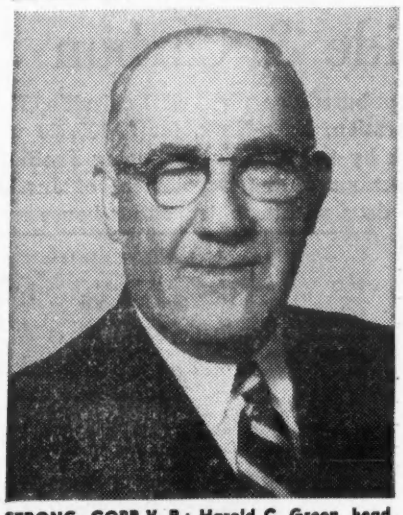
In March of this year, it is noted, the stock-sales ratio for chemicals stood at one and three-quarters to one, which was identical with that for the all-manufacturing group.

This reserve of one and three-quarters months does not appear high, BDSA comments, since it is below the year-end

—Continued on page 53

Shea Chemical's $5 Million Expansion 80 Percent Complete

Shea Chemical Corporation's $5 million expansion program, begun last August, is about 80 percent complete, and some of the new facilities are in full use, according to Vincent H. Shea, president of the Jeffersonville, Ind., firm. Completion of the project, the major feature of which is a 140 percent elemental phosphorus capacity increase, is scheduled for this fall.



STRONG, COBB V. P.: Harold C. Green, head of the eastern office of Strong, Cobb & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, who has been elected a vice-president of the concern.

The phosphorus capacity increase, Mr. Shea said, permits doubling the firm's production of sodium phosphate and adding a third to its phosphoric acid capacity. He indicated that these steps would permit a growth in sales from about $10,000,000, expected this year, to more than double that figure in 1957.

Expansion at Columbia, Tenn.

At Columbia, Tenn., where Shea produces phosphorus, it is both constructing a new phosphorus furnace and enlarging the present one. Combined production is expected to yield about 45,000 tons of elemental phosphorus per year.

To accomplish this, it was necessary to acquire additional reserves of phosphate rock, and to triple the size of some facilities used to receive, store and nodulize the essential material, Mr. Shea stated.

Simultaneously, equipment to granulate and move by-product slag as a slurry, is being installed. Approximately 1,200 tons of slag will be moved each day about a half-mile by this process.

In addition, facilities have been installed permitting the utilization of off-furnace gases and for further increasing the size and efficiency of equipment for scrubbing waste gases and dusts.

At Dallas, Tex., Shea is constructing a plant for utilizing elemental phosphorus in the production of sodium phosphates and phosphoric acids. Designed to produce 60,000 tons per year, construction was started in February.

Preliminary work, including the construction of office and warehouse buildings, has been completed and the installation of basic machinery and construction of the major plants are now under way.

—Continued on page 66

Lilly to Construct New Chemical Plant

A $3.4 million chemical manufacturing plant will be built for Eli Lilly & Co. at its Tippecanoe Laboratories near Lafayette, Ind. The new facilities, scheduled for completion in late 1957, will increase the company's chemical capacity by approximately 50 percent.

The Lilly board of directors chose the Tippecanoe site because sufficient space is available there to provide the twenty acres needed and room for future expansion. The present antibiotic facilities occupy about fifty acres of the 388-acre tract.

Plans include a three-floor chemical manufacturing building, a service building, warehouse, solvent recovery building, solvent incinerators, storage-tank area, and waste treatment facility.

The chemical manufacturing building will house two general chemical manufacturing units and three units for the production of diethyl stilbestrol.

Lilly's decision to increase its chemical capacity was dictated by the steady growth of the company's business and the growing importance of synthetic chemical compounds in the manufacture of modern medicines.

Anhydrous Ammonia Price Is Cut by Nitrogen Division

Nitrogen Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has cut the price of its commercial grade anhydrous ammonia $5 per ton. The new price, affecting areas other than the west coast, will be $80 per ton, freight equalized with the nearest producing point, effective July 1, 1956.

Nitrogen Division also came out with new prices for its "Arcadian" nitrogen solutions to fertilizer manufacturers for the fertilizer year July 1, 1956, to June 30, 1957, as follows:—

"Nitrana," "Urana," and "U-A-S" solutions, $124 per net ton of nitrogen.

"Feran" and "Uran" solutions, $148 per net ton of nitrogen.

Prices for nitrogen solutions are f.o.b. Hopewell, Va., Southpoint, Ohio, and La Platte, Neb., equalized on a deliyered basis with cost of competitive solutions.

The Week's Price Changes

Bromides, Vanilla Beans, Candelilla Wax, Salicylates Higher. Copra, Bonemeal, Fishscrap, Tankage, Lard, Soybean Meal Off.

Prices Advanced

Allyl bromide, 10c. per lb. (p. 49)
Aluminum chloride, anhyd., ½c. per lb. (p. 34)
Ammonium bromide, 3c. per lb. (p. 49)
Coriander, Moroccan, ½c. per lb. (p. 56)
Roumanian, ¼c. per lb.
Yugoslavian, ¼c. per lb.
Defluorinated phosphate, 18% P, $2 per ton (p. 41)
Ethyl bromide, 1c. per lb. (p. 49)
Gum, dammar, Singapore, #2, 1c. per lb. (p. 58)
Lithium bromide, 15c. per lb. (p. 49)
Mace, West Indian, 5c. per lb. (p. 56)
Methyl salicylate, 3c. per lb. (p. 49)
Nutmeg, East Indian, 2c. per lb. (p. 56)
West Indian, 4c. per lb.
Oil, olive, 10c. per gal. (p. 61)
Peanut, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 61)
refd., ½c. per lb.
Pepper, black, 1c. per lb. (p. 56)
Potassium bromide, 2c. per lb. (p. 49)
Potassium chloride, indust., $2 per ton (p. 34)
Sodium bromide, 3c. per lb. (p. 49)
Sodium salicylate, 3c. per lb. (p. 49)
Strontium bromide, 5c. per lb. (p. 49)
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, $1.50 per lb. (p. 56)
Tahiti, 25c. per lb.
Wax, candelilla, crude, 1c. per lb. (p. 61)
refd., 1c. per lb.
Ouricury, refd., 3c. per lb. (p. 61)
tech., 3c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Acid, linseed, 6/10c. per lb. (p. 61)
Bonemeal, $5 per ton (p. 41)
Copra, $3.50 per ton (p. 61)
Egg yolk, 3c. per lb. (p. 47)
Fishmeal, $6 per ton (p. 41)
Fishscrap, $6 per ton (p. 41)
Greases, ½c. to ¼c. per lb. (p. 61)
Lard, ½c. per lb. (p. 61)
Oil, coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 61)
refd., ½c. per lb.
Corn, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 61)
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 61)
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Linseed, 6/10c. per lb. (p. 61)
Oleo, ½c. per lb. (p. 61)
Soybean, crude, ⅝c. per lb. (p. 61)
refd., ⅝c. per lb.
Peanut meal, $2 per ton (p. 61)
Poppy, Dutch, ½c. per lb. (p. 56)
Polish, ½c. per lb.
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, 1c. per lb. (p. 34)
Stannate, 1.2c. per lb. (p. 34)
Sodium stannate, 1.8c. per lb. (p. 34)
Soybean meal, $2 per ton (p. 61)
Stannic chloride, 1.9c. per lb. (p. 34)
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 2.5c. per lb. (p. 34)
hydrous, cryst., 2c. per lb. (p. 34)
Sulfate, 2.5c. per lb. (p. 34)
Tallow, ½c. per lb. (p. 61)
Tankage, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton (p. 41)
Tin, 2⅞c. per lb. (p. 34)

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

June 1, 1956	May 25, 1956	June 3, 1955
108.72	108.94	106.71

Flavor Materials Output Rises

Total US production of flavor and perfume materials last year came to 41 million pounds, an increase of 17 percent compared with the 35 million pounds reported for 1954, according to the Tariff Commission. Sales in 1955 amounted to 35 million pounds, valued at $51 million, compared with 31 million pounds, valued at $47 million, in 1954. Production in 1955 of cyclic flavor and perfume materials totaled 23 million pounds, 5 percent more than the 22 million pounds reported for 1954. Last year's output of acyclic materials amounted to 18 million pounds, a rise of 38 percent over the 13 million pounds turned out in 1954.

Important cyclic products include methyl salicylate (synthetic wintergreen oil), terpineols, anethole and phenethyl alcohol. Sales of cyclic flavor and perfume materials in 1955 were 19 million pounds, valued at $30 million, compared with 18 million pounds, valued at $27 million, in 1954.

By far the most important of the acyclic materials was monosodium glutamate, production of which totaled 16.5 million pounds. Sales of acyclic flavor and perfume materials in 1955 amounted to 16 million pounds, valued at $22 million, compared with 13 million pounds, valued at $20 million, in 1954.

Resorcinol Facility Slated

Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, will build a new resorcinol plant at Fords, N. J. The facility will have a rated capacity of 3 million pounds annually. Engineering is already under way, with construction to begin during the first quarter of 1957. The unit is slated for completion by December 1, 1957.

CHEMICAL PLANNER: Charles W. Niederauer, named methods and planning adviser for the chemical, paint and metallurgical department of Merritt-Chapman & Scott Corporation, New York.

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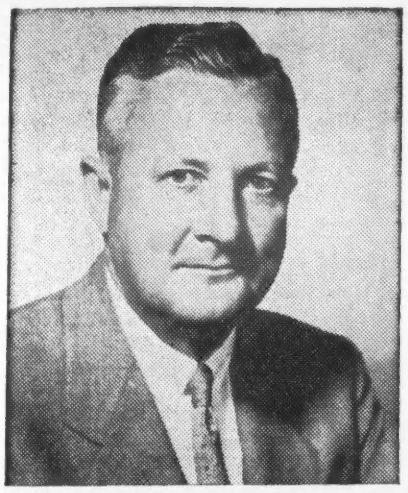

EXECUTIVE SHIFT AT UNION CARBIDE: Harry B. McClure (left), elected a vice-president of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, and a member of its appropriations committee. D. B. Benedict (right), named to succeed Mr. McClure as president of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide. Mr. McClure, with the company since 1928, became a vice-president of Carbide & Carbon in 1944, executive vice-president in 1953 and president in 1954. Mr. Benedict joined Union Carbide in 1933, became assistant works manager of Carbide & Carbon in 1953, was made works manager the following year and was appointed a vice-president of the division in 1955.

Nickel Gov't Subsidy Program Draws Fire of Critics in Congress; Stockpile Suspension Is Urged

Decision of the government to subsidize an expansion of nickel production to meet the shortage of the metal for defense and non-defense uses has failed to satisfy critics in congress. House Majority Leader John McCormack of Massachusetts believes that a prompt suspension of the nickel stockpile program is the only answer to the immediate needs of industry. Meanwhile, the senate small business committee has opened an investigation into the nickel situation. Two days of hearings were held last week on alleged diversion of defense nickel.

Rep. McCormack succeeded in getting the house to adopt an amendment to the defense production act extension bill which directs Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks to investigate alleged diversion of priority nickel to non-defense uses and to file a preliminary report by July 15, and a final report by the end of the year.

Senate Subpoenas Seven New Yorkers

The senate committee had subpoenas served on seven New Yorkers alleged to have engaged in a scheme whereby nickel intended for defense production was rerouted to brokers who sold the metal at premium prices.

Mr. McCormack, who has been at odds for some months with Director of Mobilization Arthur Flemming for his handling of the nickel problem, said last week that two steps are desirable "prior to engaging in a costly expansion program." They are:

- Discontinue the stockpiling of nickel for an indefinite period of time.
- Establish, under the supervision of the United States government, some minimum requirements governing the allocation and use of nickel.

The Office of Defense Mobilization recently announced an expansion of the nickel production incentive program to bring new sources of the metal into production.

The nickel goal was increased from the present 380,000,000 pounds per year to 440,000,000 pounds and ODM agreed to purchase the production from new mines at the current market price.

In a letter to the Massachusetts congressman, Mr. Flemming defended this decision as the wisest course for the government to pursue.

He said that the fundamental problem is that there is not enough nickel available to the US market to satisfy actual total demand for defense and non-defense purposes and the only solution is to accelerate the bringing into production of additional sources of supply.

Mr. Flemming also defended the handling of the nickel problem from other attacks, chiefly those of a Pennsylvania industrial consumer who believes the gov-

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CHEMISTS' CLUB PRESIDENT: Leo V. Steck of Shell Chemical Corporation, New York, elected president of the Chemists' Club of New York to succeed Ira Vandewater of R. W. Greeff & Co.

N,P,K Nutrient '56 Movement To Approximate '55 Level: USDA

The Department of Agriculture expects the movement of plant nutrients during the 1955-56 fertilizer year to approximate that of the 1954-55 year even though smaller tonnages of fertilizers are moved. In a supplemental report on the fertilizer situation for the 1955-56 year, the department based this expectation on two factors:—(1) the continued trend in usage to the more concentrated materials and mixtures; and (2) acceleration of this trend by the recent freight rate increase of 6 percent.

A. L. Mehring and C. A. Graham of the Commodity Stabilization Service, who prepared the report, said that the 1955-56 fertilizer season started briskly.

Up to January 1 the tonnage of fertilizer shipped was about 2 percent more than in the like period a year earlier. But since the first of the year, fertilizer movement is reported to have been the poorest in years.

Seen Off 5 Percent for Year

This was blamed on the extremely dry weather in the west central states, a long, cold winter in the east, and uncertainty about farm legislation.

However, it was expected that a considerable part of the tonnage lost would be made up in April and May, although the report quoted most industry leaders as feeling that tonnage for the year as a whole would be 5 percent lower than for the previous year.

The report had the following to say about each of the three primary plant foods:—

Nitrogen—A survey made by the chemical and rubber division, Business and Defense Services Administration, and published since our last report, indicates that the annual capacity to produce synthetic

—Continued on page 36

Hydroxylamine Made Now by Va. Smelting

Virginia Smelting Company, West Norfolk, Va., last week began producing hydroxylammonium sulfate, also known as hydroxylamine. The company is offering two grades of the material.

The first is described as a high purity 95 percent product, identified as "VHS_{95}," prepared expressly for the pharmaceutical and photographic industries. The second is a technical grade identified as "VHS_{60}".

Drug Rules Issued Again With Changes

New rules for regulating the labeling and marketing of new drugs were issued last week by the Food and Drug Administration. The rules represent a revision of the tentative regulations published last September, and are designed to bring the regulations of new drugs up to date.

The agency allowed thirty days for comment on the new rules but indications are that they will go into effect virtually unchanged from the form in which they were published in the *Federal Register*, May 30. The proposed rules were the subject of a number of conferences between FDA and the industry prior to publication.

Significant changes include:

In section 130.1 a new subparagraph (a) defines the term "new-drug substance" to limit the information required concerning syntheses and other detailed manufacturing information, referred to in paragraph (4) (a) (i) and (iii) of the new-drug application form, to drug components that are in fact new.

Section 130.3 (a) (4) and (b) (5) has been revised to allow a distributor to submit copies in place of original records of the distribution

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Calcium Iodate Is Available

Chemical Manufacturing Company of California, Los Angeles, sales agents for Deepwarter Chemical Company, Ltd., Compton, Calif., is offering tonnage quantities of calcium iodate monohydrate. The material, made by a special Deepwarter process, is reportedly of particular interest to manufacturers of salt blocks and trade mineral feed mixtures as a source of iodine.

Nickel, Cobalt Facility Slated by Freeport Sulphur

A nickel and cobalt processing plant to cost about $85 million has been slated for one of the Gulf states by Freeport Sulphur Company, New York. No final decision has been made on the exact location of the new plant, a spokesman for the company said.

Work on a pilot plant at Braithwaite, La., south of New Orleans, is expected to be completed in October. Freeport also reported plans to expand its mining operations in Cuba.

Hoffmann-LaRoche Unit Announces Executive Shifts

Robert W. Smith has been appointed sales manager of the bulk vitamin division of Hoffmann-LaRoche, Inc., Nutley, N. J., to succeed the late Chester C. Robinson. Ralph C. Christiansen has been promoted to special markets manager.

Richard D. Zucker, assistant to the vice-president since August, 1953, and who retains that title, will devote increased attention to direction of sales control.

Pyrene C-O-Two Renamed

The new name of Pyrene C-O-Two will be Baker Industries. The switch was decided at a special stockholders' meeting. The group also decided on an increase in authorized common stock from 250,000 shares to 600,000 shares.

Synthesis Gas Unit Starts Up Operations

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation's new experimental unit for the production of synthesis gas by partial oxidation of coal at Morgantown, W. Va., started up last week, according to M. B. Wright, manager of the company's Morgantown plant.

Although it will be used for experimental purposes only, the unit is capable of producing synthesis gas in the amount required to manufacture approximately eighty tons a day of ammonia or equivalent methanol.

It is reported to be the first unit ever constructed of this size and type. The size is the same as that anticipated for the units to be used in commercial operation.

A. S. Gilliam of the Morgantown plant is in charge of the new unit. He will work under the direction of the corporation's development department.

Olin Mathieson presently operates at Morgantown a plant built during World War II for the production of ammonia, methanol and other organic chemicals

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Antibiotic 'Cathomycin' Is Marketed by Merck

The antibiotic "Cathomycin" (novobiocin Merck), which can be lifesaving in treating infections caused by certain bacteria that have become resistant to other antibiotics, is being made available to physicians and hospitals by Sharp & Dohme, division of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J. "Cathomycin" was developed by scientists in the Merck-Sharp & Dohme Research Laboratories.

Koppers Man Analyzes Wood Preserving Statistics

For the first time in wood-preserving history, poles last year displaced crossties as the main volume material treated in the industry's more than 300 wood-treating plants, according to an analysis of Department of Agriculture statistics by Dr. James N. Roche, Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Roche points out that treatment of crossties, long-time backbone of the wood preserving industry, was 20 percent below 1954 due to deferred maintenance buying by railroads, while the number of poles treated rose 32 percent above their 1954 totals.

The USDA figures, carried by OPD five weeks ago, show a decrease in the volume of crossties from 105.5 million cubic feet in 1954 to 85.9 million cubic feet last year. Poles were up from 63.8 million cubic feet in 1954 to 90 million cubic feet in 1955.

According to Dr. Roche, poles reflect increased business by the Rural Electrification Administration, telephone and power companies and increased activity in the fast developing pole barn type of structures.

Sponsored by USDA and most state agriculture schools and farm journals, he explains, the treated pole-type structure does away with the need for expensive foundations and requires only a minimum of construction labor.

Supported on treated poles spaced some twelve to fifteen feet apart and set upright on the ground, Dr. Roche says, such buildings are attracting unusual attention not only for farms but for use as maintenance sheds and industrial type buildings.

Most of the 6.6 million poles of all categories given preservative treatment in 1955 were treated in the pressure cylinders of wood preserving plants. The bal-

—Continued on page 55

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Association Meetings

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 7-9.

Parenteral Drug Association, regional meeting, Lake Shore Club, Chicago, June 8.

United States Trademark Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, June 4.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., September 16-21.

American Management Association, special conference on machinery procurement and development, Statler hotel, New York, June 11-13. August 28.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 16-21. Pacific area national meeting and apparatus exhibit, Statler hotel, Los Angeles, September 16-22.

American Soybean Association, joint convention with National Soybean Processors Association, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., August 13-15.

Annual Symposium on Antibiotics, Willard hotel, Washington, D. C., October 17-19.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, annual meeting and symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 23.

Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee of American Drug Manufacturers Association and American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, fall meeting, Washington hotel, Washington, D. C., October 23-24.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade, annual panel discussion and luncheon meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, June 26; annual outing, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 27-29.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 16-19.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 21-24.

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law Division of American Bar Association, annual meeting, Southern Methodist University's School of Law, Dallas, Tex., August 28.

International Organization for Standardization, council meeting, Geneva, Switzerland, July 16-21.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual convention, Netherlands Plaza and Sheraton-Gibson hotels, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 17-21.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Statler, Ambassador and Biltmore hotels, Los Angeles, November 12-14.

National Plant Food Institute, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 10-13.

Perkin Centennial, sponsored by American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, week of September 10.

Pharmaceutical Council of Greater New York, drug, cosmetic and sundry show, Statler hotel, New York, September 23-25.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, sales clinic, Commodore hotel, New York, October 15.

Society of the Plastics Industry, annual conference, Commodore hotel, New York; annual exposition, Coliseum, New York, June 11-15.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon, Roosevelt hotel, New York, June 12; annual meeting and dinner, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 3.

Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, national plastics-paper conference, Institute of Paper Chemistry, Appleton, Wis., October 3-4.

Chemical Men Will Participate In Machinery Procurement Parley

A number of top chemical executives are expected to participate at a special conference on machinery procurement and development to be conducted June 11 to 13 at the Statler hotel, New York, by the American Management Association. Speakers will outline an equipment procurement program designed to provide for immediate needs, for expansion and technological improvement, and for advantageous timing of replacement. They will cover such aspects of machinery procurement as forward planning, financial and tax considerations, machinery acquisitions, follow-up and budgeting.

Financial and general management problems will be stressed at the opening of the conference. The rest of the program will be devoted to company case-study presentations. Safeguards and technics in procurement will be covered by a two-man panel.

Robert C. Fuller, vice-president of man-

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Richard C. Quortrup

Barrett's Quortrup Dead at Fifty-Seven

Richard C. Quortrup, assistant manager of the chemical sales department of Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, died May 25 at Manhassett Medical Center, Manhasset, N. Y., after a long illness. He was fifty-seven years of age.

Mr. Quortrup spent his entire business life with Barrett, starting as an office boy in 1917 after graduating from Richmond Hill High School.

He worked subsequently in traffic and accounting, and joined the chemical sales department in 1922. In 1935 he was made assistant manager of the chemical sales department, a post he held until illness forced his retirement.

Mr. Quortrup studied chemistry at Co-

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Dragoco, German Aroma Maker, Opens US Division

Dragoco, Inc., of West Germany has established a US division with offices in New York. The firm claims to be one of the world's leading producers of aromatic chemicals, perfume specialties and food and beverage flavors.

Vice-president and general manager of the American division is Dr. Henry G. Gribou, who was formerly associated with Lever Brothers Company in Canada and Colgate-Palmolive Company in Jersey City, N. J.

The American unit is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Gerberding & Co., Holzminden, and its auxiliary Heinrich Haensel plants of Pirna.

HIF Is Bulwark of Freedom Preventing Socialized Medicine, Foundation's New Head Says

Health Information Foundation was described last week as a "bulwark of freedom" against those "who would socialize medicine and subjugate all America to bureaucratic control." Through its activities in encouraging the American people to help themselves along the road to better health, it was contended, the foundation "has contributed toward closing the gaps that provided an excuse for substituting political control for free enterprise in the health field."

This evaluation of HIF's worth came from George F. Smith, president of Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J., following his election in New York as chairman of the foundation. Mr. Smith succeeded W. L. Dempsey, formerly of Sharp & Dohme Division of Merck & Co., Philadelphia, as HIF chairman.

George F. Smith

Voluntary Health Insurance Hailed

Mr. Smith held that voluntary health insurance is the best means of improving the public's health within our free economy.

In a prior address, Dr. Lowell T. Coggeshall, special assistant for health and medical affairs to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, outlined proposals for expanding and improving voluntary health insurance to solve the basic health insurance problem of providing "the maximum possible protection for the maximum number of people at the minimum cost."

"We should not be lulled to sleep by the favorable political climate we now enjoy," Mr. Smith cautioned. "The advocates of socialized medicine lurk in the near background ready to seize the advantage when it presents itself.

"We must not only be on guard; we must close the loopholes that remain open. Given enough time, we can deprive the socialistic-minded of any excuse to relaunch their campaign."

Reviewing the two basic principles on which the foundation was organized, Mr. Smith said that these have been "diligently pursued" in the last six years.

The two principles are a resolve to search out segments of the population which do not enjoy high health standards and try for corrective measures, and a program to extend voluntary insurance to those who do not have it while also working for more comprehensive coverage.

Evidence of the significant accomplishments of the foundation, he said, is the

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DCAT Meeting Agenda Is Detailed for June 26

A panel discussion on "Patterns of 1956" in tranquilizing drugs, petrochemistry, cosmetic advertising, international trade and packaging, featuring outstanding leaders of the drug and chemical industry, will be the format at the June 26 meeting of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade at the Biltmore hotel, New York.

The panel, which will be moderated by J. J. Toohy, general manager of E. R. Squibb & Sons Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, includes George Abrams, vice-president of advertising for Revlon, Inc. ("Cosmetic Advertising"); and John A. Field, vice-president of sales development, Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company ("Petrochemistry").

Also Jack Stearns, executive vice-president, Dow Chemical International, Ltd. ("International Trade"); Lloyd Stouffer, editor, *Modern Packaging* ("Packaging"); and Frederick F. Yonkman, M.D., vice-president of research, Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc. ("Tranquilizer Drugs").

Perkin Celebration To Hear Shell Official

Sir Robert Robinson, Nobel Prize winner, professor emeritus at Oxford and a director of Shell Chemical Company, Ltd., will give the principal address on International Day, Monday, September 10, which opens the week-long Perkin Centennial at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York.

The centennial will commemorate the one-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of man-made dyes by Sir William Perkin, whose experiments for a quinine substitute led him to a successful formula for aniline dye.

Twenty-seven national technical societies and associations, in cooperation with the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, will participate in the centennial.

The American Standards Association and the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) will sponsor the first day of the centennial. A morning session on colorfastness of textiles will

—*Continued on page 67*

Cellulose Acetate Facility Is Scheduled for Nippon

An agreement to establish facilities for manufacturing cellulose acetate yarns and fibers in Japan has been concluded between Mitsubishi Rayon Company, Ltd., and Celatina S. A., wholly owned subsidiary of Celanese Corporation of America, New York.

According to word received by Mitsubishi, the Japanese government has approved the agreement, calling for establishment of a new company with paid-up capital of 600 million yen.

Initial production capacity of the new facilities is planned to be 6,000,000 pounds annually. The agreement between Mitsubishi and Celatino is to run for ten years.

Fertilizer Installation in Iceland Raises Its Output

Iceland's fertilizer plant, with a rated capacity of 18,000 metric tons annually, produced 12,217 tons in the first nine months of operation in 1954 and 18,340 tons in 1955, according to the Department of Commerce.

In the last six months of 1955, it is pointed out, the plant was operating at 111 percent of rated capacity.

Icelandic authorities believe that, with the rapidly growing demands of other sectors of the economy for electric power, the early construction of the projected third hydroelectric plant on the Sog River is necessary if the fertilizer plant is to continue to show favorable results.

In the first twenty-one months of operation, the fertilizer plant benefited Icelandic foreign-exchange availability by more than 40 million crowns (1 crown = US$0.0614).

Customary fertilizer imports valued at about 34 million crowns were replaced by the domestic product, and 10.4 million crowns were earned by fertilizer exports, while foreign-exchange operation costs were about 3 million crowns. Profits of 7 million crowns were earned in 1955.

Plans for construction of a phosphate fertilizer plant have been retarded, because of the priority granted construction of a cement plant, but the fertilizer plant administration is pressing currently for governmental authority to seek foreign financing for 15 million crowns, half the estimated total cost of the phosphate plant.

The United States, France, Italy, Germany, and the United Kingdom have been considered as possible sources of equipment, with non-dollar sources favored because of the exchange situation, but bids have not yet been requested, pending decision on financing arrangements. Savings to the domestic economy would, in three years, cover the foreign-exchange investment required, it is claimed.

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For your easy review, the plus-values of the Baker 6½-gallon carboy are detailed below. You'll find they contribute to increased operating efficiencies:

EASIER HANDLING—One-man pouring and stacking. Sideposts are short—containers can be brought close to the lip of the carboy.

MORE EFFICIENT STORAGE—Flat top for easier stacking—lower space requirements per pound of acid. (The 6½-gallon carboy occupies 2.85 cubic feet *versus* 7.62 for the 13-gallon carboy. 50% more acid can be stored or shipped in same amount of space.)

LOWER FREIGHT COST—Estimated as 25-35% lower for LCL or LTL shipment, and comparable for carloads or truckloads.

GREATER SAFETY AND PROTECTION OF PURITY—The 6½-gallon bottle is stronger. It can be emptied easily and safely by pouring or siphoning. Special lip construction permits cleaner pouring. Screw cap covers pouring lip—caps are interchangeable. Polyethylene cap-liners provide complete sealing. The carboy box top is flat, covers completely, and is easily removable for pouring and inspection.

In either the 6½-gallon or 13-gallon size, the unit price of each acid is the same. Choose the carboy most convenient for you.

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, June 1 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .33 - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .86
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - —
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.17 - 1.19
Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.21 - 1.35
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver. lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490- —
cryst., dms. c.l. works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs 9.95 - —
80% bbls 100 lbs 10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.00 - 16.00
tech. dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP chys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs. 24.00 - 25.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .61 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (60 mesh) bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. .56 - .58
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich. Chicago and St. Louis.
Adipic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34¼- —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb 2.30 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.55 - 2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.30 - 4.75
Anthranilic, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd. lb. 1.10 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo. 12.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 12.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 12.75 - —
bots. 1-kilo lots kilo. 13.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 13.50 - —
Battery, chys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45

Acid, benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech., 99.9%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 126.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 176.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis ton. 181.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton. 151.25 - 172.25
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 201.00 - 222.00
smaller lots, same basis ton. 206.00 - 227.00
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 101.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 151.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis ton. 156.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton. 126.25 - 147.25
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 176.00 - 197.00
smaller lots, same basis ton. 181.00 - 202.00
bulk, c.l., works ton. 95.75 - —

Acid, boric, tech., 99.9%, powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 106.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 156.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis ton. 161.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton. 131.25 - 152.25
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 181.00 - 202.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 186.00 - 207.00
Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric Acid $25 per ton higher.
Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .32½- —
Capric, dms lb. .25 - .27
Caprylic, dms lb. .25 - .27
Cassella, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lo. 1.44 - 1.75
Castor oil, split dms ib 35½ - .36
Chicago, paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 3.21 - —
Chloroacetic, mono purif., flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., frt. equald lb. .20 - .21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —

Acid, p-chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 2.25 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., same basis. lb. 2.30 - —
Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .046$ - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Chromic, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y. metropolitan area lb. .29 - .30
NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l. lb. .29½- .30
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .30 - .30½
smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
hydrous, gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt. lb. .28 - .28½
smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .25 - .27
tanks lb. .23 - —
dbl. dist., dms lb. .25 - .27
tanks lb. .23 - .24
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .16¾- .18½
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .15¾- .17¾
tanks lb. .13¾- —
2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works. lb. .70 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .72 - —
Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50%, 207° C. or above, resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.10 - —
50% 210° C. or above, total range over 9° C., non-resin grade, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.19 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
50% 204° to 207° C., tricresyl phosphate and resin grade, tanks, same basis. gal. 1.20 - —
imp., 75% at 215°C., or over, dms., ex whse gal. .95 - —
petroleum, dom., 195° to 214°C., non-ret. dms., 65 to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - .84
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .65 - .72
211° C. to 257° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .76 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .78 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .61 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .62 - .67
245° C. to 295° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, containers, works lb. .50 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls. lb. .90 - 1.25
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4-D).
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Dithiodibenzoic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
2-ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls. works lb. 2.10 - —
Folic, bots fib ens kilo-lots or more gram. 1.40 - —
Formic, 85% cbys., c.l., works lb. .1570- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., works lb. .1625 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- —
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.56 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
Gamma, dry, grd. bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls frt alld lb 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb. .25 - .35
cbys. lb. .19 - —
dms. lb. .15½- —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 2.00 - —
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.05 - —
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.02 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 28.00 - —
20° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.13 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .19¼
Acid, hyrdochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.
Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld lb. .75 - .93
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
aqueous, tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel, dms., works lb. .18½- .22½
Hydrofluosilicic, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .093 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys. lb. .88 - —
Isonicotinic, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 5.00 - —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Itaconic, tech., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
purif., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
J, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis. lb. 2.45 - —
powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.00 - —
L, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	No.	number
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	nom.	nominal
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	o-	ortho
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
approx.	approximately	E.	east	ord.	ordinary
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	p-	para
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	Pac.	Pacific
Atl.	Atlantic	exp.	expressed	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	F.	fahrenheit	phos.	phosphate
bbls.	barrels	ferment.	fermentation	photo.	photographic
bgs.	bags	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	pkgs.	packages
bls	bales	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	fib.	fiber	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	f.o.b.	free on board	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	pt.	point
b.r.	boiling range	frt.	freight	pulv.	pulverized
bxs.	boxes	gal.	gallon	purif.	purified
C.	centigrade	gran.	granular	redist.	redistilled
cbys.	carboys	grd.	ground	refd.	refined
CD	completely denatured	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	refy.	refinery
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	reg.	regular
cks.	casks	imp.	imported	resub.	resublimed
c.l.	carlots	incl.	included	ret.	returnable
cns.	cans	indust.	industrial	SD	specially denatured
coml.	commercial	kgs.	kegs	s.d.	single distilled
conc.	concentrated	l-	laevo	S. E.	southeast
CP	chemically pure	lacq.	lacquer	sec.	secondary
cps.	centipoises	lb.	pound	secs.	seconds
cryst.	crystal	l.c.l.	less than carlots	s.g.	specific gravity
cs.	cases	l.t.l.	less truckload	ship't	shipment
ctns.	cartons	liq.	liquid	soln.	solution
cyls.	cylinders	mfrs.	manufacturers	s.u.	standard unit
d-	dextro	m-	meta	syn.	synthetic
dbl.	double	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tanks.	railroad tankcars
denat.	denatured	min.	minimum	tech.	technical
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	m.p.	melting point	tert-	tertiary
di-	dextro-laevo	N-	nitrogen	t.l.	truck loads
dist.	distilled	n-	normal	t.w.	tank wagons
		nat.	natural	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
		neut.	neutral	vis.	viscosity
		NF	National Formulary	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
				W.	west
				whse.	warehouse
				w w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

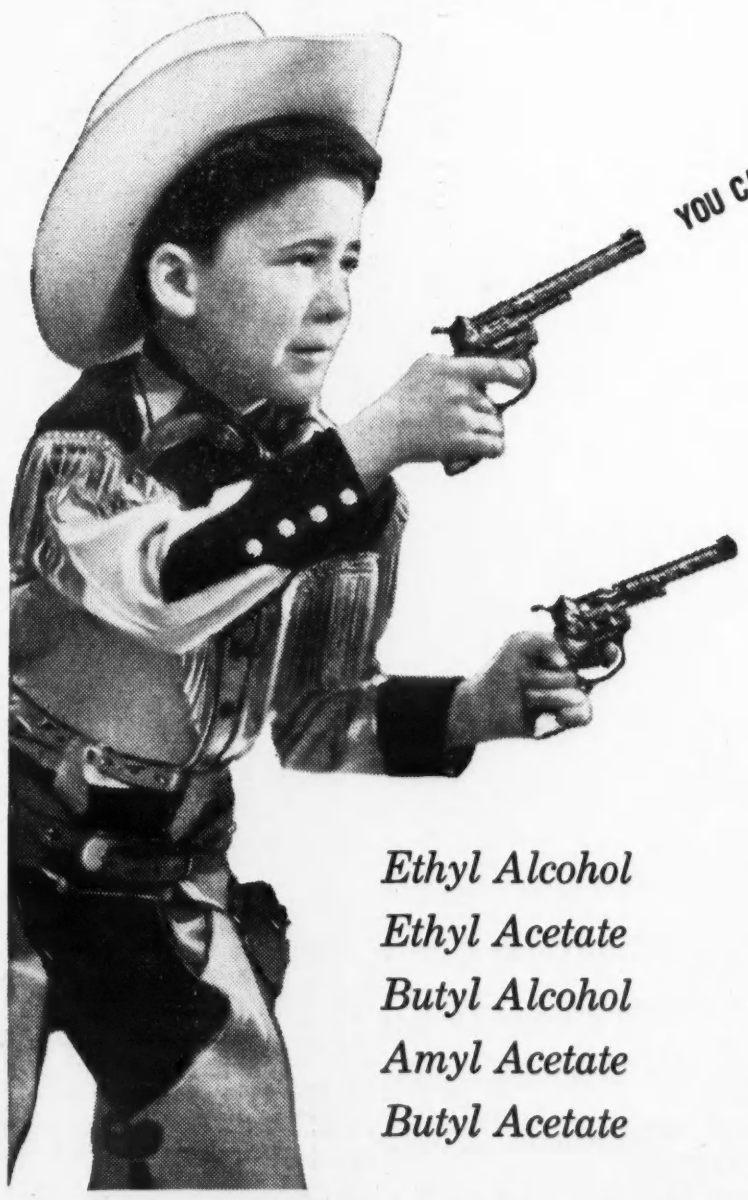
Acid, lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .1754- .215
smaller lots lb. .1854- .225
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3054- .37
smaller lots lb. .3104- .375
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .23 - —
1 to 19 lb. .235 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .385 - —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.35
USP, 85%, cbys. lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .69 - —
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .36½- .38½
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2120- —
w.w., dms lb. .2420- —
Maleic, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —
Molybdic, 85%, dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).
Myristic, dms lb. .26 - .28
1-N 1-Naphthol-4-sulfonic (see Acid, Nevile and Winthers).

Acid, 1-naphthol-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, S).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, H).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma).
5-Naphthol-7-sulfonic, 2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Cassella).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., dlvd kilo. 8.00 - 8.30
Amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —

Acid, nitric, CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5-pt. bots, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works. lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
Oleic, s.d., dms lb. .18½- .20½
tanks lb. .16½- —
dbl. dist. (white), dms. lb. .20½- .22½
tanks lb. .18½- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Creosotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic, fib. dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Palm, dist., dms lb. .14¾- .16¾
tanks lb. .12¾- —
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic).
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst., cns. lb. .75 - 1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld, E 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - 9.10
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0825- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0850- .0975
tanks, works lb. .0640- —

Acid, picric, NF, bbls lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls lb. .34 - .35
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20¾- —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol).
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S., bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .36 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .48 - —
powd., fib. dms lb. .55 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - .65
Soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms lb. .18¾- .20¾
tanks lb. .16¼- —
s.d., dms lb. .17¼- .19¼
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs lb. .15¼- .17¼
single pressed, bgs lb. .14¾- .16¾
triple pressed, bgs lb. .17½- .19¼
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton. 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton. 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton. 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton. 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5-pt. bots., extra cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
fuming (oleum), 20% tanks, works ton. 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton. 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton. 39.50 - —
Tall, dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - .09½
tanks, works lb. .07½- .08
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .15¼- .17¼
tanks lb. .13¼- —
hydrogenated, dms lb. .14¼- .16¼
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 2.01
tech., dms lb. 1.05 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. lb. .47 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .47½- —
smaller lots lb. .48 - —
100-lb. dms. lb. .49 - —
imported lb. .39½- .40
Thioglycolic, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic, purif., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .81 - —
Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .16 - .17
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .18
p-Toluene sulfonic, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l lb. .90 - —
125 lbs. to t.l lb. 1.00 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .92 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4,5-T).
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb 4.25 - —
Undecylenic, dms lb 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots gram 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms lb. 3.40 - 3.50
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb 8.50 - 11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms. lb. .65 - .90
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 2.09 - 2.11
flake lb. 2.04 - 2.06
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .98 - 1.00
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15½- —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .15½- —
1-pentanol, (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47¼- .49
n-Butyl, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13½- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22½- .23¼
tanks, works lb .19½- —
Cetyl, extra, fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 - .72
NF, fib. cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .48 - —
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .21 - —
normal (see 1-Decanol).

sure as sh◎tin'



YOU CAN DEPEND ON PUBLICKER

FOR UNIFORM QUALITY

FOR STEADY SUPPLY

FOR PROMPT DELIVERY

Ethyl Alcohol — *Acetone*
Ethyl Acetate — *Acetaldehyde*
Butyl Alcohol — *Acetic Acid*
Amyl Acetate — *Butadiene*
Butyl Acetate — *Refined Fusel Oil*

PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES Inc.
1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.
NEW YORK • NEW ENGLAND • MIDWESTERN DISTRIBUTORS, PUBLICKER ALCOHOL & CHEMICAL SALES CORP.
PHILADELPHIA—LOCUST 4-1400 • NEW YORK—OXFORD 5-4160 • BOSTON—HOMESTEAD 9-0022
CHICAGO—RANDOLPH 6-6678 • CLEVELAND—CHERRY 1-6140

Alcohol, denat., CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .59½- —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .64½- .70½
tanks, dlvd., same basis, gal. .43½- —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.

Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .62 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .66 - .72
tanks, same basis.....gal. .45 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.

SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .60½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .65½- .71½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .44½- —

SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .64 - .70
tanks, same basis.....gal. .43 - —

SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .63 - .71
tanks, same basis.....gal. .42 - —

SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .60½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .65½- .71½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .44½- —

SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .66 - .72
tanks, same basis.....gal. .45 - —

SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .59½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .64½- .70½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .43½- —

SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .63 - .69
tanks, same basis.....gal. .42 - —

SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .66 - .72
tanks, same basis.....gal. .45 - —

SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .64 - .70
tanks, same basis.....gal. .43 - —

West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —

Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies....gal.20.53 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal.20.58 -20.64
tanks, same basis ..gal.20.37 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .63 - .69
tanks, same basis..gal. .42 - —

Absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal.21.63 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal.21.68 -21.74
tanks, same basis..gal.21.47 - —

2-Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .29½- —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21¾- —
Furfuryl, cns., works.....lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn.....lb. .20 - —
Newark, N. J.....lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn.....lb. .21 - —
Newark, N. J.....lb. .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn.....lb. .164 - —
Hydroabietyl, tech., solid, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .25 - —
Isoamyl, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld, E.lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E....lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E.....lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd E.....lb. .21 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd..gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .37 - —
95%, c.l., dlvd.....gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .62 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .39 - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd.....gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .64 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .41 - —
Lauryl, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots..lb. 1.75 - 3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms.....lb. 1.14 - 1.45
standard, dms.....lb. 1.18 - 1.48
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l. or t.l., f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn..lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. or l.t.l., f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn..lb. .38 - —
f.o.b. Newark, N. J.....lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver....lb. .363 - —
dlvd. W. of Denver.....lb. .373 - —
Tridecyl, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd..lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .24 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works.....lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms.....gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd..lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .85 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alizarine (see 1,2-dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld....lb.29.80 -33.90
soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld..lb. 6.50 - 6.53
2½%, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cbys., works.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .45 - .48
powd., cs.....lb. .50 - —
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .50 - .55
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs....lb. 3.75 - 3.82
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works..100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works....100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd. dms., works....100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms.....lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms.....lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
lump, dms., works....100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works....100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms.....lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms.....lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0423- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .045 - .0725
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., i.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .15 - .16
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .16 - .16½
cryst., dms., c.l., works....lb. .1450- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1500- —
soln., 32°, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .0445- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0520- .129
tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works.....lb. .29 - .30
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .16¾- .18¾
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0295- —
20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .032 - —
2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .042 - —
bulk, same basis.....lb. .027 - —
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel., pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works.....lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works.....lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works.....lb. .79½- —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2590- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .2400- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .66½- —
standard grade, dms lb. .46½- —
Powder, lining, extra, fine, dms. lb. 1.07 - —
standard grade, dms.....lb. .76½- —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm. 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over

Resinate, precip., 2.1 Al, dms., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .38 - .42
monobasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .38 - .42
tribasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs 1.85 - —
grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 37.00 - —
lump bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 3.95 - —
Prices $1 per ton higher in the south
USP, gran., dms., works....lb. .15 - .18
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots.....oz. 8.00 -10.00
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld .....lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld ..lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. 3.55 - —

SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS

ALKATERGES

IN FOUR HOMOLOGOUS FORMS: ALKATERGE-C, -A, -E, AND -T.

CONSIDER THESE USES

EMULSION STABILIZERS

In oil-in-water emulsions, ALKATERGES or their soaps are effective as emulsion stabilizers or auxiliary emulsifying agents. Aid in the dispersion of insoluble calcium and magnesium soaps. Promising performance in the preparation of water-in-oil emulsions.

WETTING AGENTS

In reaction with mineral acids, ALKATERGES form water-soluble salts that produce stable foams. These salts, and the salts of lower monobasic organic acids, and of hydroxy acids are excellent wetting agents. With the higher fatty acids, ALKATERGES form oil-soluble soaps.

PENETRANTS

Solutions of the salts of ALKATERGES are useful as penetrants in textile, paper, metal cleaner manufacture. Reported to reduce resin consumption in the waterproofing of paper.

PIGMENT-GRINDING ASSISTANTS; PIGMENT DISPERSANTS

ALKATERGES convert stiff pigment-oil mixtures into fluid, easy-to-grind compositions. Also recommended in resin-carbon black formulations.

CORROSION PREVENTION

By neutralizing perspiration acids, the ALKATERGES protect metals subject to corrosion through handling.

DISPERSING AGENTS

ALKATERGES are recommended as dispersants for flattening agents in varnishes and enamels and for any finely divided solid in nonpolar liquids.

ANTI-OXIDANTS

ALKATERGES delay drying of film in a drying oil. Reported to reduce gum formation in a hydraulic oil system. Aid cleaning of a dirty system.

CLEANERS

Solutions of ALKATERGE salts are effective penetrants in metal cleaners.

ACID ACCEPTORS

Since most of their salts are somewhat oil soluble, ALKATERGES can be used to tie up acidity from deterioration of oils or of additives. Useful also as perspiration acid neutralizers in corrosion preventive oils.

ANTI-FOAMING AGENTS

Used alone or in carriers, ALKATERGES control certain foams encountered in processing organic materials such as manufacturing antibiotics. They do not turn rancid and are nontoxic to most antibiotic microorganisms.

Write, wire, phone or send coupon below. Complete information on the ALKATERGES will suggest many additional uses impractical to mention here.

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260 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N. Y.
CSC INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Please send me material on the ALKATERGES as checked: —
☐ Detailed data ☐ Samples
I am particularly interested in _____
(possible applications)

Name _____ Title _____
Company _____
Street _____
City _____ Zone _____ State _____

Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton 85.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks works, frt equald ton 87.50 - —
aqueous (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton 88.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works frt equald 100 lbs 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 8.65 11.15
white gran. (see Ammonium chloride tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb .38 - —
Benzoate USP dms., kgs. 4,000-lb. lots frt. alld lb .80 - —
smaller lots frt. alld lb .81 - 1.08
Biborate gran., dms., c.l., works ton 319.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 395.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton 400.00 - —
Bicarbonate dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.00 - —
imp., dms., l.c.l. lb .07¼ - .08½
Bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride dms., dlvd lb. .2145 - .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls lb. .43 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb. higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. .16 - —
Chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼ - —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .77 - —
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.07 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate 80% dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate dom., fertilizer grade 33.5% N., bgs., western works frt equald ton 68.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5%N bgs. Hopewell, Va ton 51.00 - —
imp. Canadian, 33.5% N., eastern bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt equald to $8 per ton. ton 70.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton 79.76 - —
Oxalate fine gran., dms lb. .26½ - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 187.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 271.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton 276.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Persulfate, kgs lb. .38 - 47½
Phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0935 - —
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms. lb. .46 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0935 - —
Salicylate, NF dms. kgs lb 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. 11¾ - 13¼
Sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate coke-oven bulk producing ovens, base price ton 32.00 - —
syn., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. works ton 32.00 - 42.00
purif., dms., works lb. .09 - .09½
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton 160.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Thioglycollate, coml., chys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
highly purif. chys. 100% basis. lb 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulfate cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% soln. dms. c.l. works lb. .06½ - —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride dl-basic, bots lb. 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots lb. 28.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic bots lb. 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms lb. 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate ex fusel oil tech., dms. c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½ - —
syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17¼ - —
ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15½ - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½ - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
n-Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.25
Cinnamic, aldehyde, dms lb 1.75 - 2.20
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .74 - 1.05
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .48 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .49 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol dms. c.l. works. lb. .25¾ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .26¾ - —
tanks works lb. .24¾ - —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms lb 1.85 - —
tech., dms lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Angelica root, dom. bls lb. .60 - .70
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
tankwagons, min. 2,000 gals. lb. .20½ - —
Salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs., min., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .33 - —
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. .29 - .30
Spanish, bgs. lb. .28 - .29
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 1.80 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .87 - —
c.l., same basis lb. .88 - —
t.l., bbls, same basis lb. .86 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs lb. .15 - .17
Anthracene 90-95% bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .83 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5% bbls. c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .85 - —
electrical grade bbls. l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .33 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .33½ - —

Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½ - —
Sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., dlvd lb. .23 - .26
Trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., works lb .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .65½ - .70½
USP, powd., dms lb. 70½ - .71½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb bbls lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP 5 oz. lots, bots oz. 35.60 - —
Areca nuts, powd. bbls lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms. 1 kilo lots kilo 74.80 - —
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. No prices.
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls. ex whse. lb .54 - —
Trioxide, USP dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .06½ - .07½
Asafetida, cs lb. .36 - .39
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .63
Asbestine (see Talc, Tinrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 1,430.00 - —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 742.50 - —
Run of-mine, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton 611.60 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 479.60 - —
3R, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton 408.10 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 382.80 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 353.10 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 190.30 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 190.30 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 171.60 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 171.60 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 134.75 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 134.75 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 122.35 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 115.50 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 81.90 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 71.92 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 68.25 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 57.75 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 48.30 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 42.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 40.95 - —
7RF c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 42.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 38.85 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 42.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 28.35 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton 37.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 38.00 - —
270°-295°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 37.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼ - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½ - —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton 21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton 20.00 - —
Aspirin, (see Acid acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 3.90 - —
Sulfate, USP, bots oz. 2.45 - 2.65

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. 70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. 75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root bark, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.75 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton 100.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton 110.00 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .32 - .36
Chloride anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton 165.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 175.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .20 - —
tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 200.00 - —
l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 210.00 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 275.00 - —
l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 285.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .44
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms lb. .15 - .15½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton 85.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton 25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs. mines ton 25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton 45.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y. ton 65.85 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 6.75 - 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .35 - .37
root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton 14.00 - —
imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton 80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton 83.10 - —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton 78.95 - —
1-ton lots, ex whse ton 81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., chys., t.l., dms lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Benzene (See Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0075 - .008
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0075 - —
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.05 - —
Sulfate, tech., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
Benzocaine, dms. lb. 3.48 - 3.50

Benzol, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district gal. .36 - —
Chicago district gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, purif., fib dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, t.l.c., cns., dms lb. .62 - 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP f.f.c. cns. dms. lb. .62 - 1.10
Chloride, tech., 13-gal. cbys., dms. c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tank, trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices were ½c. lower.
Cinnamate, cns lb. 3.60 - 3.90
Dimethylamine, 55-gal. dms., lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Formate, cns. lb. 1.30 - 2.10
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Hydrochloride, bots. lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b.g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical)
Biotin cryst., bots gram. 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, bars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms. lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs. ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib dms lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd. jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .22½ - .26
Ash (see Barium sulfide)
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse. lb. .78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs. c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse. lb. .19 - —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .074 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1225 - —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750 - —
bgs., c.l. works lb. .0790 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950 - —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .085 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160 - .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls lb. .45 - —
Black haw root bark, bls lb. .63 - .65
tree bark, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works ton 190.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 200.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton 110.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 120.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton 155.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs unit-ton. 4.75 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago. unit-ton. 5.25 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l. lb. .15½ - .19½
Bloodroot, bls lb. .48 - .50
Blue, alkali, dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.10 - —
toner, 125-lb. bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.20 - —
Chinese, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl, violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Milori, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis, lb. .86 - —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —

Blue, potash, CP, bbls., same basis. lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, soluble, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½ - .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .19 - —
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .22½ - .35
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb. 5.35 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher. Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Vitriol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton 55.00 - —
Los Angeles ton 82.00 - —
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D) of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF precip.)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 80.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chicago ton 130.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 71.50 - —
cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton 69.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 119.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 124.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 43.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., Chi ton 93.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 98.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 36.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 57.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N.Y., Chi ton 107.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 112.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 51.50 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton 48.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 98.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 103.00 - —
Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse, pt. lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
l.t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - .38
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - .32
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ - —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (see A).
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt., paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼ - .17¼
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - .17½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼ - .16¼
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - .16½
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., works lb. .07 - .07¾
l.c.l., works lb. .07¼ - .08
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .07¾ - —
raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07½ - .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾ - .07
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .09½ - .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 - .25
Sulfate, NF cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .20
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .85 - —
Butadiene, refd., cyls., c.l. refy lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., refy. lb. .22 - —
tanks, refy lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04½ - —
N. Y. harbor gal. .08 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼ - —
Butyl alcohol (see Alcohol, n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .32¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55½ - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate, dms. lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. equald. l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Butylamine (see mono-, di-, and tri-). lb. .25 - —
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .26½ - .27½
l.c.l lb. .27½ - .28½
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 19½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms. lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, dms., 100-lib. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
Calamine, USP, dms. lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram .60 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works. gram .65 - —
in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 1,000 lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 —
smaller lots same basis lb 7.05 7.50
Arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .09 - .09½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .10½
Bromide, NF, 100 lbs. or more lb. .92 - —
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton 134.40 - —
Carbonate, nat., dry-grd., a.f. doated., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.50 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs. works ton 32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 17.00 -18.00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.42.50 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.38.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.48.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.50 - —
l.c.l. works ton.47.50 - —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.110.00 -160.00
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 -175.00
Chloride, cryst., purif., dms lb. 27 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.29.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald ton.12.35 - —
pellets bgs., c.l., works ton.35.40 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.34.00 -71.00
USP, gran., dms. lb. .32 - —
Chromate bgs., frt. equald lb. 29½ - .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .24 - .50
Cyclamate, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 2.95 - —
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .74 - .76
USP, bbls., dms lb. .67 - .69
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb. cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies cs.22.60 -24.75
100-lb. dms., same basis dm.28.65 -32.50
frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs 9.00 - —
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - .40
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .27½ - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.46.00 - —
tech., 5 dm., works lb. .13 - —
Pantothenate, dms., bots., frt. adjusted gram .045 - —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms lb .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 7.75 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.79.55 -83.25
l.c.l., frt. equald ton.89.55 -93.25
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.94.50 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton.99.50 -104.50
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., Phytate, bgs., works lb. .50 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .30½ - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 06½ - —
paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb. 3.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.55 - —
nat. USP powd., cs., 100-lb. lots. lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .85 - .90
syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .62 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms lb. 4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .16½ - .17
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black (see Black, Carbon).
Dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. metropolitan area. ton.73.00 -115.00
cyls., same basis lb. .08 - .09
solid, same basis lb. .035 - .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. to competitive points lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½ - .09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
less than 30 dms lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0545 - —
Tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11½ - .13¾
tech., consumers, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .10½ - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .11 - —
Carbon tetrachloride, tech., dms., l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .12¾ - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .13¼ - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .09½ - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A" lb. 3.20 - —
"B" lb. 3.10 - —
decorticated, Ceylon, cs lb. 1.95 - —
Guatemalan, cs lb. 2.90 - —
green, Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb.14.40 —
smaller lots, dlvd lb.14.50 -15.20
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram .295 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units .12 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd. million units .21 - —
b-Carotene, pure, crystalline, 1,600,000 A units to 1,670,000 per gram., cns gram .35 - —
in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram, cns. gram .084 —
Carvol, bots lb. 4.50 6.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .30 Nom.
Casein, dom. acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .32 Nom.
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .38 - —
imp., Argentine, acid-precip., grd., bgs., c.l., duty paid lb. .21 - .21½
New Zealand, same basis lb. .25 - .26
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, "A", bls lb. .19½ - .20
"B" lb. .19 - .20
"C" lb. .17½ - .18
Corinje "A" lb. .20 - —
"B" lb. .19½ - —
"C" lb. .18¾ - .19
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil ton.160.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 -40.00
Castoreum, nat., cns lb 5.00 -30.00
syn., cns lb 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½ - —
resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½ - —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .43 - .44
Alleppey, bgs. lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Indian, bgs. lb. .17 - .17½
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd E lb. .33 - .46
Acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E. lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E lb. .583 - .595
half-second, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .555
Scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cerium chloride, dms., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.95
smaller lots, dlvd lb 2.03 - 2.13
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .78 - —
Roman, cs lb 1.50 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½ - .32½
smaller lots works lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, bulk, lump, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant, ton.75.00 -80.00
40-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.81.00 -85.00
Pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, South ton.57.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.57.00 -67.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South ton.53.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.56.50 -71.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.38.00 - —
t.l., works, South ton.41.00 - —

SPECIAL PROFIT AND SUPPLY ADVANTAGES FOR CHEMICAL PROCESSORS

Michigan Chemical Corporation has twenty years' experience in the research and production of Bromine, Magnesia, Chloride, and Calcium chemicals. This background provides users with a dependable source of quality chemicals made right and priced right; our plants are large enough to provide quantity shipments for practically all purposes. Insure continuity of your operations: order from Michigan Chemical.

On requirements for special products (i.e., intermediates) consider us. We can move fast, efficiently, and price-competitively on your needs.

Aluminum Bromide Anhydrous. Technical grade, dark colored product suitable for most manufacturing uses. Highly reactive catalyst, many uses in organic synthesis especially in isomerization, bromination and halogen exchange reactions. Available as solid or lump.

Ammonium Bromide NF IX. A white powder, very pure, complies with all the requirements of the National Formulary. Commonly used as sedative in pharmaceutical preparations. Also in photography, textile finishing and as fire retardant for fabrics.

Bromine, Dry. A powerful oxidizing and brominating agent used in manufacture of dyes, pharmaceuticals. Many applications in organic synthesis. Low moisture content of 30 ppm permits use in nickel and monel equipment. Very irritating to skin, eyes.

Bromodichloromethane. A clear, heavy, volatile liquid with a chloroform-like odor. Specific gravity 1.99; boiling point 90 degrees C. Soluble or miscible with many organic liquids. Used in organic synthesis. Adds to olefins under the influence of peroxide catalysts.

Bromotrichloromethane. A clear, colorless, heavy liquid with a chloroform-like odor. Specific gravity 2.0; boiling point 104 degrees C. Miscible with many organic liquids. Useful in organic synthesis, forming adducts with olefins with peroxide catalysts.

Chlorobromomethane "CB". A specially prepared pure, non-corrosive fire extinguishing fluid. Now finding increased use in factories, warehouses, homes. Clear, colorless, 2 degrees C. boiling range; complies with current military specifications. Used as solvent and in organic synthesis.

Cyclopentyl Bromide. A clear, colorless liquid with an aromatic odor. Specially prepared for use in organic synthesis, particularly for introduction of the cyclopentyl radical. Many potential uses in manufacture of pharmaceuticals. Purified grade, 2 degrees C. boiling range.

Dibromochloromethane. A clear, colorless, heavy liquid similar to bromodichloromethane. Used in organic synthesis, forming adducts with olefins under the influence of peroxide catalysts. Specific gravity 2.38; boiling point 116 degrees C.

β - Diethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3CH_2)_2NCH_2CH_2Cl \cdot HCl$ (DEC). A granular solid. Specially prepared for use as an intermediate in organic chemical manufacture, including antispasmodic agents and other pharmaceuticals.

β - Dimethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride. (DMC). $(CH_3)_2NCH_2CH_2Cl \cdot HCl$. A granular solid. Specially prepared for use in manufacture of antihistaminics and other pharmaceuticals. Other potential uses in organic synthesis. Relatively non-toxic in hydrochloride form.

β - Dimethylaminoisopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride. (DMIC). An organic intermediate similar in appearance and properties to DEC and DMC. Specially prepared for manufacture of analgesics and other pharmaceuticals. Other potential uses in organic synthesis.

γ - Dimethylaminopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3)_2NCH_2CH_2CH_2Cl \cdot HCl$. (DMPC). A white powder of singular purity. A versatile intermediate for pharmaceutical and organic syntheses, available exclusively from Michigan Chemical.

Ethyl Bromide. A clear, colorless, volatile liquid, specially prepared for use as an intermediate in organic synthesis. Practically free from impurities; has a narrow boiling range. Used in manufacture of dyes, perfumes and pharmaceuticals.

Hydrobromic Acid. A clear, colorless or light amber colored fuming liquid. Used for manufacture of inorganic metal bromides, aliphatic bromides, pharmaceuticals, dyes and intermediates. 48% acid and other strengths.

Magnesium Carbonate, Basic, Technical. Fine, uniform white powder, 325 mesh, bulk density 5.5 pounds per cubic foot. Very reactive. Used for rubber compounding, printing inks, paints, varnishes. Anti-caking agent for table salt; conditioning or bulking material for powder formulations.

Magnesium Hydroxide. Fine, white powder, typical assay 96.3%, low in moisture, iron, alumina, silica. Technical and NF IX grades. Special bulk densities available in NF grade. Convenient material for manufacture of light magnesias, other magnesium compounds.

Magnesium Oxides. Six principal grades of Michigan magnesium oxide with wide range of desirable physical and chemical characteristics covering principal uses of MgO, including rubber compounding, rayon manufacture, ceramics, glass, refractories, insulation.

Methyl Bromide. A heavy, colorless liquid, vaporizing at 40 degrees F., non-flammable and poisonous. Highly penetrating and insecticidally effective fumigant. Also used in organic synthesis for the introduction of the methyl group, especially in preparation of certain pharmaceutical chemicals.

Methylene Bromide. A clear, colorless liquid. Miscible with methyl alcohol, ether, chloroform and other organic liquids. A purified product with a 1.8 degrees C. boiling range. Specific gravity 2.47. Used in organic synthesis, as solvent and heavy gauge liquid.

Monobromobenzene. Clear, colorless, heavy liquid. Specially prepared for use as an intermediate in preparation of organic compounds. For introduction of the phenyl radical and in Grignard-type reactions. A pure material with a 4 degrees C. boiling range, specific gravity 1.495.

Phosphorous Tribromide. Brominating agent. A liquid, boiling point 173 degrees C., which fumes in contact with moist air. Used in synthetic work to convert alcohols to bromides, and acids to acyl bromides. Specially useful in preparation of bromides from alcohols without rearrangement.

Potassium Bromate, Granular. A fine, white, granular or crystalline material 99.5% pure. Decomposes at 370 degrees C. with evolution of oxygen. Strong oxidizing agent, used as an analytical reagent. Neutralizer in permanent wave compounds.

Potassium Bromate, Powder. A fine uniform powder with same properties as Granular. Available with added magnesium carbonate conditioning agent when specified. Suitable for use as an aging additive for flour.

Potassium Bromide, U.S.P. XIV. Pure, white granular powder. Low in chloride, passes all U.S.P. requirements. Widely used in the preparation of photographic emulsions, and in lithography. One of the most important sedatives. Available in several granulations.

Sodium Bromide, U.S.P. XIV. Pure, white crystalline powder or granules. Passes all requirements of the U.S. Pharmacopoeia. High assay; low in chloride. An important nerve sedative. Used in manufacture of other bromides. Contains about 77.5% bromine.

Trimethylene Chlorobromide. Clear, colorless liquid used in manufacture of anesthetic grade cyclopropane. Greater reactivity of bromine atom makes trimethylene chlorobromide specially useful also in preparation of gamma chloro compounds. Boiling range 2 degrees C. maximum.

Zinc Bromide Solution, Optical Grade. Clear, colorless solution, about 80% $ZnBr_2$. Used in laboratories dealing with radioactive chemicals as a radiation viewing shield; the most satisfactory material. Meets all chemical and optical specifications of Argonne National Laboratory.

Also manufacturer of Pestmaster Insecticides, Pestmaster* Methyl Bromide Fumigant and Dustmaster* Road Chemicals.*

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MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
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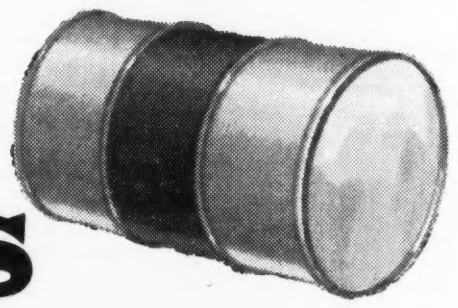
EASTERN SALES OFFICE: 230 Park Avenue, New York 17, New York
BASIC MANUFACTURER OF INDUSTRIAL, PHARMACEUTICAL AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

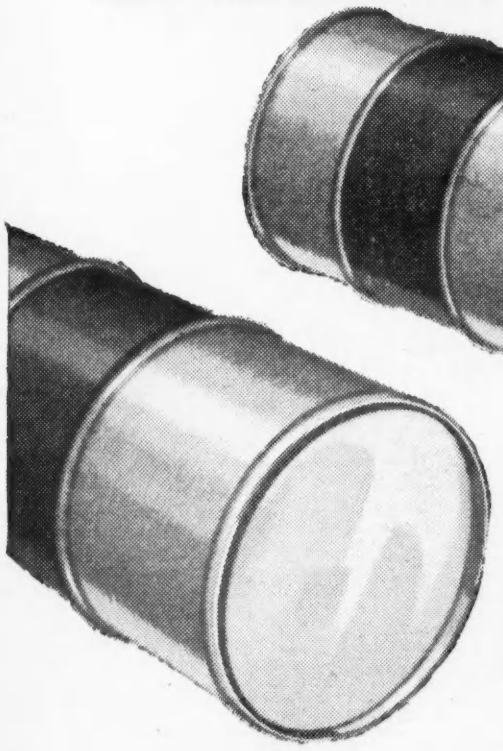
Chestnut extract, Italian, solid, 60% tannin, bgs., exdock, plus duty lb. .09½- —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., exdock, plus duty lb. .10⅝- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., multiple units, 5 cars, works, tanks, works lb. .21 • —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 • —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 • —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 • —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 • 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .65 • —
l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 • —
clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 • —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .70 • —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 • —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .65 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 • —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .11¾- .13
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.05 • —
Chlorine, liq., multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.02 • —
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.12 • —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.12 • —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 7.12 • —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 • —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., min. 10,000 lbs. or over, frt. alld lb. .75 • —
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .80 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 • —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .70 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .68 • —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .75 • .77
l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 • .79
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works lb. 1.05 • —
l.t.l., works lb. 1.20 • —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.95 • —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 • —
USP, dms lb. .30 • —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 • —
powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86 • —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80 • —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .35½- .37
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36½- .38
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .35½- .37
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36½- .38
Chlorophyll, oil-soluble, not fixed, 4%, pails, tins, works lb. 4.25 • —
copper fixed, 6½%, tins, pails, works lb. 4.23 • —
dms., pails, works lb. 3.75 • —
8%, pails, dms., works lb. 4.00 • 4.80
14%, dms., works lb. 8.90 • —
conc., dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 42.00 • —
75%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 45.00 • —
90%-100%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 45.00 • —
imp., 60%, tins, 100% basis. lb. 58.00 • —
75% tins, 100% basis lb. 58.00 • —
90% tins, 100% basis lb. 58.00 • —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots lb. 1.50 • —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 • —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 • —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 • —
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 • 1.35
Chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted. lb. 1.25 • 1.35
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 • 1.35
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .09½- —
cbys., works lb. .11¼- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 • .52
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide).
Trioxide, NF, bots lb. .82 • .89
Yellow (see Yelow chrome).
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .35 • .40
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .35 • .40
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. .65 • —
Sulfate, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .35 • —
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. .52 • .57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 • 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 • 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 • 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms lb. 1.00 • 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs lb. .95 • —
"000", bgs., afloat lb. 1.06 • —
Citral, bots., cns lb. 5.45 • 5.90
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 3.10 • —
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 4.85 • 5.15
Civet, artif, bots lb. 13.75 -15.00
nat., bots oz. 7.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 19.50 • —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton. 10.00 • —
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 20.50 • —
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port long-ton. 42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port long-ton. 27.00 -30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 10.00 • —
l.c.l., Georgia, works ton. 15.50 • —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 13.50 -14.50
l.c.l. ton. 35.00 • 36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., exdock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton. 20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton. 50.00 • —
l.c.l., ex whse net ton. 60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs lb. .39 • —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .48 • —
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39½- .41
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- .43
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39½- .41
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .41½- .43
purif., high vis. (see Gum Cellulose).
standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .55 • —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 • —

CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.

Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .255 • —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .275 • —
tanks, ex works gal. .155 • .159
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .2650- .32
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .2850- .34
tanks, ex-whse gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.20 • —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 1.85 • —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. 1.20 • —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. 2.62 • —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .75¾- —
liq., 6% Co., dms lb. .61 • —
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse lb. 2.60 • —
Naphthanate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd lb. 1.00 • —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs lb. 1.96 • —
70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.90 • —
Phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.69 • —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms. lb. .29¾- —
dlvd lb. .79 • —
Sulfate cryst., 21% Co., dms., monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.32 • —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .43¾- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 • —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 13.75 • —
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .46 • .51
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 • —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 11.75 • —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 10.25 • —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 10.75 • —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .20 • .22
blue, bls lb. .20 • .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz. 33.50 -40.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 • .55
seed, bgs lb. .75 • 1.00
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
flexible, dms lb. .34 • —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .25 • .30
Colombo root, bls lb. .15 • .16
Condurango bark, bales lb. .40 • .50
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .90 • 1.20
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .53 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .54 • —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .4075- —
l.c.l., works lb. .4225- —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .50¾- .51¼
cryst., bbls., works lb. .34¾- .35¼
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .80½- —
1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .81½- —
smaller lots lb. .83½- —
Gluconate, dms lb. 3.15 • 3.35
Hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .57 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .57½- —
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .46 • —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid, 8% Cu, dms., works lb. .43 • —
Oxide, black, bbls., 100-2,000-lb. lb. lots, works lb. .58 • —
red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000 lb. lots lb. .69½- —
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000 lots or more, works. lb. .67½- —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .55½- .65¼
Quinolinolate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 • 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .31¼- —
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works lb. .2360- —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 16.70 • —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 17.20 -19.70
Monohydrated, 35%, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 27.00 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 27.75 • —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 35.85 • —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 37.35 • —
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.00 • 3.00
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 170.00 • —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ton. 165.00 • —



HARSHAW DRIERS



keep quality rolling

Typical Harshaw Driers

LIQUID DRIERS
Uversol (Naphthenate) Liquids
Linoresinate Liquids
Linoleate Liquids
Lithos
Octasols
Pastes
Pastalls

SOLID DRIERS
Uversol (Naphthenate) Solids
Linoresinate Solids
Linoleate Solids
Soyate Solids
Fused Resinates

POWDERED DRIERS
Precipitated Resinates
Drying Salts:
Cobalt Lead Manganese Zinc

Harshaw's precise manufacturing specifications demand the following tests for every batch of driers produced:

Metal content
Specific gravity
Color
Viscosity
Total solids content
Flash point (TCC)
Moisture content
Acid value
Miscibility with raw linseed oil
Miscibility with mineral spirits
Benzene insoluble content
Customer's specified tests

Order your next requirement of driers from Harshaw. They are produced and tested at our plant in Gloucester City, N. J. where we have the most modern facilities available. Harshaw Driers are distributed nation-wide through 18 stock points.

THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL CO.
Cleveland 6, Ohio
CHICAGO • CINCINNATI • CLEVELAND • DETROIT • HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON
HOUSTON • LOS ANGELES • PHILADELPHIA • PITTSBURGH

Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .10 • —
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .08 • —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08 • —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.16 • —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.31 • —
Syrup, 42°, non-ret. dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.14 • —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 • —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gram. 3.50 • 3.55
Cottonseed meal, expeller, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton 52.50 • —
solvent, same basis ton 51.50 • —
Cramp bark, NF bls lb. 85 • .90
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. lb. 3.20 • 3.45
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots, cbys. lb. 3.05 • 3.26
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 • —
soln 80% tanks, works gal. .2068 • —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .40 • .42
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 • .53
tanks, same basis gal. .30 • .33
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 • 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 • 1.35
pinewood, dms., c.l., incl lb. .0561 • —
l.c.l., incl lb. .0634- —
N. Y. whse lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1625- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1675- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 • —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .160 • —
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 • —
l.c.l. works lb. .61 • —
m-p-Cresol, 5-35%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .160 • —
2-97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .2175- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2225- —
tanks, same basis lb. .200 • —
o-Cresol, m.p over 30°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 • —
o-Cresol, 29°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 • —
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 • —
p-Cresol, 98% dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. 49 • —
Methyl ether, cns lb. 1.90 • 2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 • —
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 16.75 • —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 17.75 • —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .27 • .30
l.c.l., works lb. .28 • .31½
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs. lb. .60 • .65
powd., cs lb. .75 • .80
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 • —
tanks, works lb. .11 • —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .15 • —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .14½- .15
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton 55.00 • —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton 2.75 • —
indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 75.00 • —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton 96.00 • —
6-16 mesh, dms, c.l., works ton 120.00 • —
l.c.l., works ton 140.00 • —
Cyclohexane, 99% tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 • —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 • —
tanks, works gal. .55 • —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½- .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 • .38¼
tanks works, same basis lb. .27 • .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 • —
tanks, works lb. .32 • —
Cyclohexene, min. 98%, b.r. 82.5°C-85°C, 360-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .55 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .52 • —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 • —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl. 48.00 • —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 • —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots, gal. .38 • —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 • —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 • —

D

2-4-D, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .37 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 • .46
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .40 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 • .49
tanks, same basis lb. .39 • —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .40 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 • .49
tanks, works lb. .39 • —
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 • .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 • —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 • .27
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24 • .28
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 • .28
smaller lots, same basis lb. .25 • .29
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 • —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 49.50 • —
14½% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 50.00 • —
17% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 58.00 • —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 64.10 • —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bag carlot prices.
Degras, neutral, bbls lb. .10 • .18
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride bots 24.00 -25.00
dl, bots lb. 6.50 • —

Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.18 • —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.33 • —
canary, light paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 8.92 • —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.07 • —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.02 • —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.76 • —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.91 • —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, imported, bgs lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 • 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¾- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¾- —
o-Dianisidine, fib. dms lb. 2.00 • —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .89¾- .90
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼- .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 • —
p-Dibromobenzene bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 • —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .32 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 • —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .66 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .66½- .67
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .64 • .64½
Tartrate, dms, works, frt. alld. lb. .64 • —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 • —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .91 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .95 • —

Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .30½- .31½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- .32½
tanks, dlvd lb. .29½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 • —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 • —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms, c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 • —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33¼- —
l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .34 • —
tanks, works lb. .32 • —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 • —
tanks, works lb. .03 • —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works lb. 49½- —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .58¼- .59
l.c.l., same basis lb. .59¼- .60
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .31½- —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.80 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.85 • —

Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 • —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .48 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 • —
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69 • —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .70 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .67 • —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 • —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .43 • .45
tanks same basis lb. .40 • —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27 • —
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17 • —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 • —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .31 • —
Diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 • —

CHEMICALS OUTLOOK

June, 1956

WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS

This news bulletin about Wyandotte Chemicals services, products, and their applications, is published to help keep you posted. Perhaps you will want to route these and subsequent facts to interested members of your organization. Additional information and trial quantities of Wyandotte products are available upon request . . . may we serve you?

PLURONIC L62 LOWERS VISCOSITY OF COATING COLORS IN PAPERMAKING

Studies in the Wyandotte Research Laboratories show that the viscosity of starch-adhesive coating colors, containing 63% solids, can be reduced 20% to 25% by the addition of Pluronic® L62. The viscosity of starch-latex coating colors, containing 63% solids, can be reduced 30% to 35%.

Consequently, you can use higher viscosity starches and get higher pigment loading in the paper coating, without increasing coating-color viscosity.

A new technical bulletin, entitled "Pluronic Series in Paper Manufacturing and Paper Coating," covers in detail the use of Pluronic L62 in coating colors. This bulletin also provides information on applications of the Pluronics in felt washing, improving freeness, glassine papermaking, and specialty papers ... write for your free copy.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE ENDS DUST PROBLEM AT WORK OR HOME

Dusty roads, driveways, and parking lots are a summer nuisance to motorists, manufacturing plants, and property owners. Yet the problem is easily solved.

Just spread on a thin layer of calcium chloride, which absorbs moisture from the air; anchors dust to the ground. Calcium chloride is inexpensive and easy to use ... with normal weather conditions, two applications should be sufficient to lay dust the entire summer and fall. And, unlike some dust killers, it won't create pits and holes in the road; nor will it stick to shoes and track indoors.

If you have a country place or cottage near an unpaved road that's not treated against dust, spread some calcium chloride on the dusty stretch that runs past your home ... notice the difference. Use it, too, on driveways, tennis courts, and walks.

An informative booklet that tells you how to use Wyandotte Calcium Chloride for dustlaying is now available ... a free copy is yours for the writing.

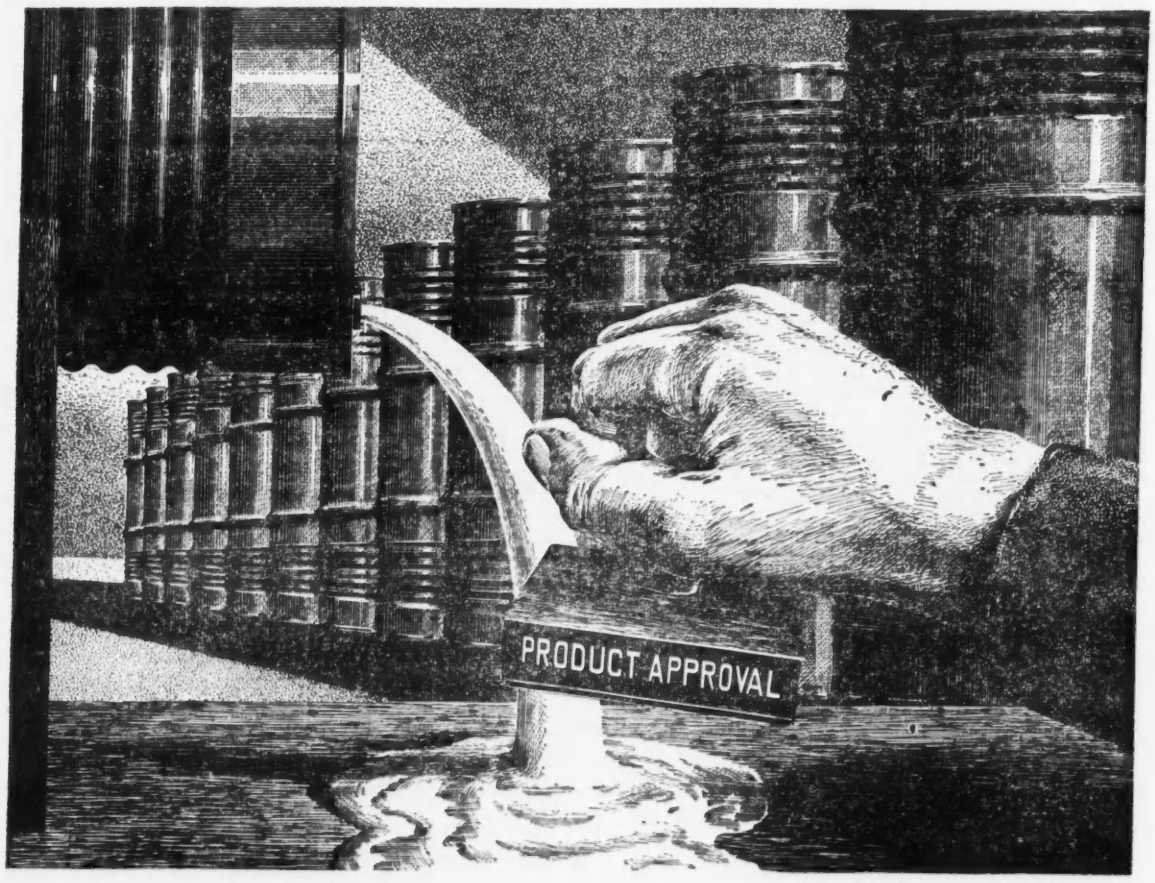
Wyandotte CHEMICALS

WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS CORPORATION
WYANDOTTE, MICHIGAN • OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA • BICARBONATE OF SODA • CALCIUM CARBONATE • CALCIUM CHLORIDE • CHLORINE • MURIATIC ACID • HYDROGEN • DRY ICE
GLYCOLS • SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS (anionic and nonionic) • CARBOSE ® (Sodium CMC) • ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE • DICHLORODIMETHYLHYDANTOIN
CHLORINATED SOLVENTS • *OTHER ORGANIC AND INORGANIC CHEMICALS*

Diethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether—Dyes, Coaltar

Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .30¼ - —
c.l. dlvd. E lb. .31¼ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .28¼ - —
acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
c.l. works lb. .30½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .28¼ - —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾ - —
c.l. works lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .25¼ - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½ - —
c.l., dlvd lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½ - —
c.l. dlvd E lb. .44½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .41½ - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo 100.00 - 147.50
kilo 110.00 - 152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom. dms., lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Digitoxin, USP, bots. gram 5.90 - 5.50
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .35 - .38
Stearate, dms., ton lots lb. .25 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .64 - —
c.l., works lb. .64½ - .65
tanks, works lb. .62 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .07 - .0745
Sulfate, bulk gram. .07 - .0745
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
tech., dms lb. 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl pnthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½ - —
c.l., same basis lb. .33½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
c.l., works lb. 63½ - .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22¾ - —
c.l., same basis lb. .23¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾ - —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50 - —
c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .10 - .10½
nat., bgs. lb. .09 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .69 - —
tanks, dlvd. 100% basis lb. .66 - —
Hydroquinone, dms. lb. 1.70 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30½ - —
tanks, works lb. .27½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.28 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .16¼ - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. 42½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .39½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28½ - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works. lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .68 - —
smaller lots lb. .71 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .22 - —
89°C., dms lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystalizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .15 - —
crystalizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .20 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. lb. .11 - —
refd., 63°C., dms lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .33½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60½ - .61
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .58 - .58½
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .61 - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .25¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .47 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .52 - —
ex-whse. gal. .62 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .59 - —
dlvd. N. Y. gal. .67 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. .54 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .53¾ - —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
fused, tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .29 - —
tech., fused, tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .28 - —
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .51 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼ - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton. 70.00 - 72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 300-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, FD & C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 - 17.60
No. 2 lb. 15.65 - 17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 - 17.60
No. 2 lb. 19.60 - 22.85
No. 3 lb. 21.30 - 35.90
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns. lb. 5.90 - 7.85
No. 2 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 3 lb. 19.60 - 22.85
No. 4 lb. 5.55 - 7.50
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns. lb. 15.65 - 17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns. lb. 9.15 - 11.05
No. 5 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 6 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb. 10.50 - 10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 - 16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb. 15.65 - 16.10
No. 6 lb. 15.65 - 16.10
No. 7 lb. 14.35 - 14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3 lb. 10.50 - 10.95
No. 4 lb. 19.60 - 20.05
No. 5 lb. 3.25 - 5.70
No. 17 lb. 10.50 - 10.95
No. 18 lb. 23.55 - 24.00
No. 19 lb. 15.00 - 15.45
No. 21 lb. 3.10 - 3.60
No. 22 lb. 10.50 - 10.95
No. lb. 24.20 - 24.65
No. 33 lb. 17.00 - 17.45
Violet,, D&C, No. 2 lb. 15.65 - 16.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Yellow D&C, No. 7 lb. 10.50 - 10.95
No. 8 lb. 10.50 - 10.95
No. 10 lb. 13.05 - 13.50
No. 11 lb. 13.05 - 13.50
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 15.65 - 16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 15.65 - 16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 13.05 - 13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 10.50 - 10.95
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless lb. .89 - —
27 Fast light, orange 2G lb. 1.09 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .89 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. 1.00 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc. lb. 1.29 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.31 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .98 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .67 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .80 - —
176 Fast red A lb. 1.18 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc. lb. 1.25 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. 1.11 - —
561 Brown B lb. 2.45 - —
581 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.13 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RU, conc. lo. 1.03 - —
202 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. .91 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .94 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. 1.10 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .92 - —
234 Brown Y lb. 1.08 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc. lb. 1.16 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc. lb. 1.62 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc. lb. 1.44 - —
299 Black F, conc. lb. 1.08 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc. lb. 2.43 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.80 - —
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless lb. 1.16 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc. lb. 3.11 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 2.20 - —
401 Diazo black BHD lb. .79 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc. lb. 1.30 - —
419 Red FC lb. 1.23 - —
420 Brown M lb. 1.19 - —
443 Red 4BX, conc. lb. 1.43 - —



Protect your product purity with quality-controlled shipping

Now you can extend the results of your own exacting quality control measures right to your customer's door. Quality controlled shipping in USS Steel Drums is the answer.

HERE'S WHY:

Both the inside *and* outside of every drum-body, head and bottom are completely descaled. Following this, all surfaces are purged with an alkali solution that removes every single trace of processing dirt and grease. The final step is to completely cover all surfaces of the drum-body and both ends with a special phosphate solution that provides long-term protection from rust. These careful production steps add up to complete protection for your product — when your shipping is done in USS Steel Drums.

USS Steel Drums are available in sizes from 2½ to 110 gallons . . . plain or decorated. One of our many sizes and shapes of fittings is sure to meet your specifications.

"It's Better to Ship in Steel"

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DIVISION
UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION
DEPT. 566, 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

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Chicago, Ill. • New Orleans, La. • Sharon, Pa. • Camden, N. J.

USS STEEL DRUMS

UNITED STATES STEEL

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd.
513 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.65 - —
593 Green BY, conc lb. .87 - —
596 Yellow Brown K, extra lb. 1.08 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.11 - —
639 Fast Yellow GG lb. 1.97 - —
640 Yellow XX lb. 1.95 - —
655 Yellow OX lb. 2.24 - —
657 Green V lb 2.31 - —
662 Brilliant green G lb 3.07 - —
667 Milling green 6B, conc lb 4.05 - —
671 Blue EG lb. 1.68 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb 2.15 - —
698 Violet 6BN Powder lb 1.91 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG lb 2.07 - —
729 Blue B, conc lb 3.06 - —
749 Red BX lb. .87 - —
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS lb. 2.67 - —
850 Induline base ZM lb. 1.07 - —
860 Induline base Z2R lb. 1.07 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc. lb. 3.48 - —
865 Nigrosine J lb. 4.76 - —
922 Blue GXX lb. 1.88 - —
978 Black GXCF, conc lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarine red SC lb. 2.85 - —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX lb. 3.20 - —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra. lb. 2.99 - —
1085 Alizarine blue black B lb. 2.56 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.19 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 1.93 - —
1101 Jade green N, double paste. lb. 1.10 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 3.26 - —
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste lb. 2.48 - —
1150 Olive R, single paste lb. 1.21 - —
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 1.94 - —
lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD, double powder. lb. 3.94 - —
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste. lb. 2.54 - —
p-4 Brown PG lb. 1.83 - —
p-14 Brown EB lb. 1.76 - —
p-24 Gray L lb. —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb 3.07 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb 2.10 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb 1.44 - —
p-813 Naphthol SWF lb. 2.03 - —

Dyes, coaltar, oil soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd.
24 Oil orange Z-7078 lb. 1.06 - —
73 Oil scarlet ZBL lb. 1.44 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works,
1073 Oil violet ZIRS lb. 6.81 - —
1078 Alizarine cyanine green base Z lb. 6.13 - —
1080 Oil violet special Z lb. 6.81 - —
Oil black ZBC lb. 4.46 - —
Oil black ZBD lb. 3.03 - —
Oil black ZIH lb. 4.61 - —
Oil black ZMM lb. 6.52 - —
Oil blue ZN lb. 8.02 - —
Oil blue ZV lb. 4.95 - —
Oil orange ZMG lb. 1.32 - —
Oil red Z-1700 lb. 1.49 - —
Oil yellow ZG, conc lb. 6.33 - —

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd.
p-517 Spirit yellow ZR lb. 4.62 - —
p-520 Spirit orange ZR, conc lb. 5.87 - —
Spirit black ZRB lb 2.95 - —
Spirit brown ZG lb 5.30 - —
Spirit red ZB, conc lb. 6.41 - —

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. 1.10 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.09 - 1.11
tanners, bbls lb. .06 - .06½
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb .30 - .32
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .45 - —
select, bundles lb. .75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 42.50 -44.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd., 100% basis lb. 3.75 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots. oz. .75 - —
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots. oz. .72 - —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33 - —
Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .60 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst kilo. 150 00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 2.00 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots oz. 84.00 - —
Sulfate, bots oz. 84.00 - —
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11½ - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11¾ - —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½ - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11¾ - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .58 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .56 - —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
t.t.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34 - —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .42 - .44
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .44 - .46
Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Butyrate, works lb .80 - 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .72 - .80
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .65 - .70
smaller lots, works lb. .67 - .81
Chloride, tech., cyl., works .20 - .22
dms., works lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works 10 —
Cinnamate, cns lb. 2.71 - 3.43

Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .27 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. 1.01 - —
½-lb. cns lb. 1.11 - —
¼-lb cns lb. 1.21 - —
indust., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, chys., works lb. 3.30 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and less than truckload, works, frt. equald lb. .51½ - .52
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.85 - —
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Oenanthate, dms. lb 1.00 1.50
Oleate, dms., t.c.l., works lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .47 - —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .44½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½ - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb. 1.02 - —
c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½ - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52 - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .50 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l., or t.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
l.t.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Ethylene dichloride, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .19½ - —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .34 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .15½ - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).

Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .47 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .44 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 6.20 - 6.75
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots lb. 2.65 - —
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .15 - .17

F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh bulk, c.l., works ton 18 50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .17½ - —
Czech, medium, bgs lb. .11½ - —
Indian, light, bgs lb. .12 - .13
Roumanian, bgs lb. .11 - —
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs lb. .08½ - .09
Moroccan, bgs lb. .08½ - .09
Ferric acetate liquor, 28° bbls., c.l. works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
soln., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 - —
djns lb 17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb. 13 00 -14 00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7 00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7 85 - —
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6 75
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7 25

available now in tank car and tank truck quantities!

New high-boiling active solvent for nitrocellulose and vinyl lacquers

Now . . . to bring you even more flexibility in formulating . . . the Shell "Quality Group" of lacquer solvents includes *ethyl amyl ketone.*

EAK holds more nitrocellulose in solution at a given viscosity than any other high boiler commonly used.

In formulating a high solids lacquer, EAK will give you a low viscosity solution with exceptional diluent tolerance. EAK imparts superior properties of blush resistance, gloss and flow-out to coatings for wood or metal.

- For automotive lacquers and thinners, EAK reduces the amount of rubbing, provides excellent gloss, thus adding to showroom appeal.
- For furniture lacquers, hot or cold spray, EAK provides good flow-out, leveling, blush resistance and freedom from bubbling.
- EAK has proved outstanding in making industrial maintenance vinyl lacquers, because of its high solvent power.
- In silk-screen printing lacquers, EAK gives freedom from screen-clogging.

EAK has now taken its place in the family of Shell quality lacquer solvents that includes MEK, MIBK, and acetone. Write for technical bulletins for many suggested formulations.

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Ferric chloride, Indust., 42° Be, photo grade, cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
USP cryst. dms., works lb .07½- .09
Citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾- —
Oxalate, gran. dms lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls cs lb. .64 .65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII soluble, powd., gran., pearls, dms., 10,000 lb. lots lb. .40½- —
Resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .29½- —
Stearate, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .38 .42
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton 31.75 -33.75
l.c.l., works ton 34.75 -40.75
lb. .37 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .60 - .63
green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .60 - .63
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½

Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .94 - —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works, ton 34.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½- .10
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns gal. 32.00 - —
Oregon, bbls. gal. 4.00 - —
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton 136.00 - —
Scrap, same basis ton 132.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)
Formaldehyde, USP, 37% (inhibited), methanol, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0675- —
l.c.l., works lb. .072 - .072
tanks, dlvd lb. .04 - —
Zone 2, 12-15%, methanol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .071 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .043 - —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), Zone 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .0375- —
Zone 2, tanks, dlvd lb. 04 - —
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .60 .61
Fullers' earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton 19.00 - —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton 17.50 - —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 20.00 -21.75

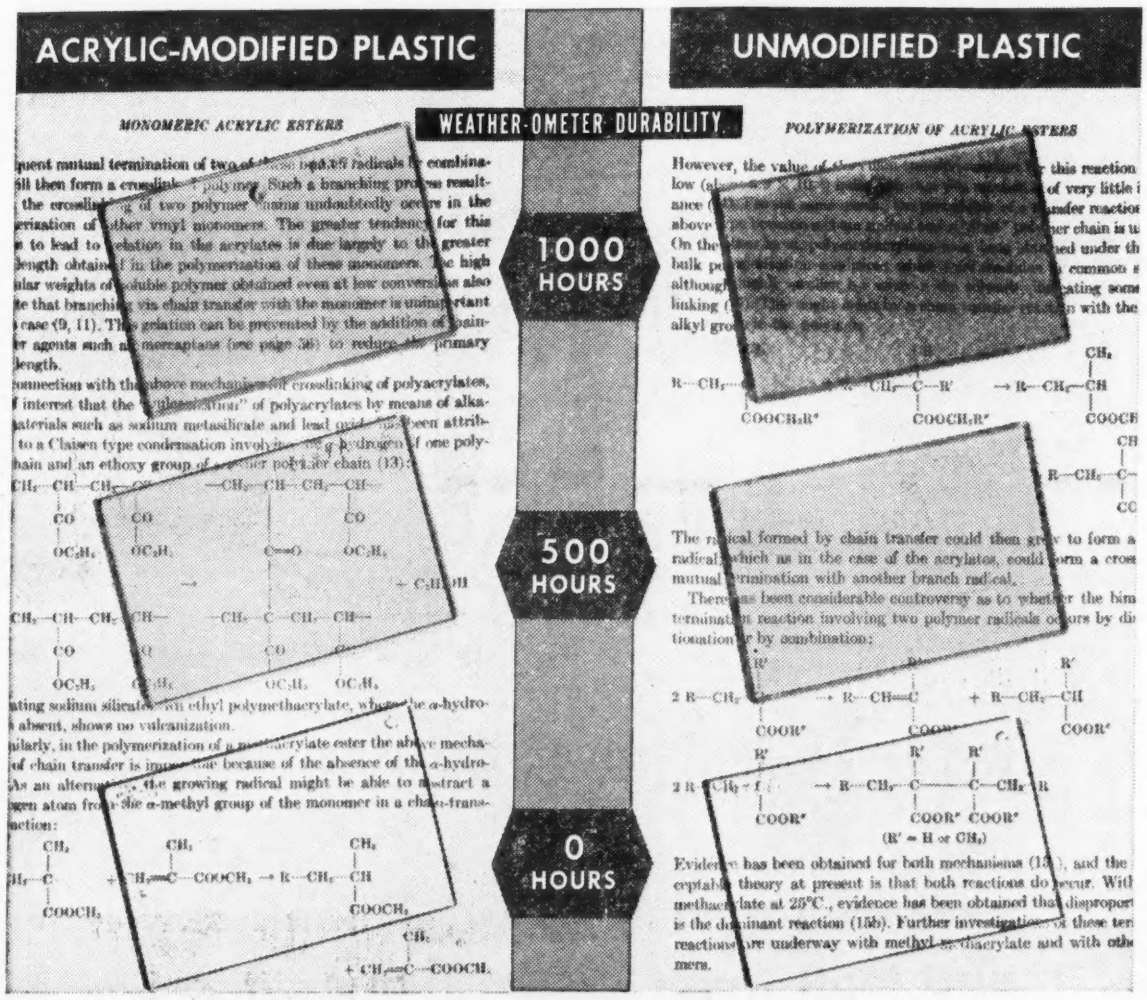
Fuller's earth, oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton 16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 17.50 -18.00
spent, bgs., c.l., shipt. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
dlvd. W lb. .13 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15½- —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43½- —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. 21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline)
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbls., c.l lb. .48 - —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l lb. .59 - —
200 Bloom test, bbl., c.l lb. .65 - —
225 Bloom test, bbl., c.l lb. .68 - —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l lb. .76 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .23 - .24
Gentian root, bls lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
powd. bbls. bxs lb. 23 24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 4.50 - 4.80
standard, cns., dms. lb. 4.20 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 4.50 - 4.80

Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bots. lb. 6.00 -10.25
Root, African, bls lb. .33 - .34
Cochin, bgs. lb. .31 - .32
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs lb. .60 Nom.
No. 3, bgs lb. .64 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .29 - —
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulfate).
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 98 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .20½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22 - —
green, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .13¾- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .14 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .14½- —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .15 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .16 - —
180 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
200 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
299-330 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.

Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks lb. .18½ Nom.
soaplye, 80%, tanks lb. .16½- —
refd., BP 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29¾- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29¾- —
USP CP 95% dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
yellow, dist., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Gylcerine).
Glyoxal, 30% dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07¼- .07½
yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .06½- .06⅝
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works. lb. 6.40 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Penn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .40 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. .41 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss. N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .43 - —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.60 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works. lb. 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls. lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
paste, kegs lb. .38 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .38 - .40
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb. 2.10 - 2.15
liq., cbys., dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe).
Arabic amber, sorts, bgs lb. .22 - .23
powd., USP, bbls lb. .27 - .28
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .23 - —
No. 2, bgs lb. .19 - .21
No. 3, bgs lb. .16½- .18
Manila C, bgs .40 - .42
CBB, bgs lb. .37 Nom.
DBB, bgs lb. .29 - .31
DK, bgs. lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. .14 - Nom.
MA, soft, bgs lb. .21 - .23
WS, bgs lb. No stocks.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .24 - .26
bgs lb. .24 - .26
nubs, bgs lb. .33 - .35
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .23
sorts, bgs lb. .22 - —
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .28 - —
nubs, bgs lb. .39 - .40



For plastics with built-in old age benefits

. . . copolymerize with Rohm & Haas Acrylic Monomers

A small amount of acrylic monomer makes a world of difference in the performance of a plastic, as the samples above show. Exposed for equal periods in a Weather-Ometer, the performance of the acrylic copolymer against heat and light speaks for itself.

Copolymers can be formed readily with the acrylic monomers and vinyl chloride, vinyl acetate, vinylidene chloride, acrylonitrile or styrene. The primary chemical bonds which are formed mean that the acrylates cannot be extracted by even the strongest solvents, cannot migrate or volatilize; that copolymers remain tough and flexible. How can acrylic monomers make your product better? Our detailed booklet may hold the answer.

ROHM & HAAS ACRYLIC MONOMERS

Methyl acrylate	Ethyl methacrylate
Ethyl acrylate	Hexyl methacrylate
Butyl acrylate	Decyl-octyl methacrylate
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate	Lauryl methacrylate
Methyl methacrylate	Stearyl methacrylate
Butyl methacrylate	Glacial methacrylic acid

Glacial acrylic acid

Chemicals for Industry

ROHM & HAAS COMPANY

WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA 5, PA.

Representatives in principal foreign countries

Gum, dammar, Batavia, A/E, cs	lb.	.27	- .29
dust, bgs	lb.	.16½	- .17½
E, bgs	lb.	.20	- .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs	lb.	.14	- .15½
nubs and chips, bgs	lb.	.08	- .09
black, bold, bgs	lb.	.14	- .16
unscraped, bgs	lb.	.11	- .13
nubs and chips, bgs	lb.	.11	- .13
pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.14½	- .15½
nubs, bgs	lb.	.18	- .19
Siam, cs	lb.	.39	- —
Singapore, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.46	- .48
No. 2, bbls	lb.	.31	- .34
No. 3, bbls	lb.	No stocks.	
dust, bgs	lb.	.16½	- .17
seeds, bgs	lb.	.20	- .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd, Ill., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va	lb.	.14½	- .16
Wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	- .16
Guar food grade, bgs., c.l	lb.	.40	- —
tech. grade, bgs, c.l	lb.	.32	- —
Karaya, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls	lb.	.55	- —
	lb.	.55	- —
No. 2, powd., bbls	lb.	.45	- —
No 3, powd., bbls	lb.	.40	- —
Locust bean, powd., bgs	lb.	.38	- .41
Myrrh, cs	lb.	.55	- —
Opium (see Opium).			
Olibanum siftings, cs	lb.	.15	- .20
tears, cs	lb	22	30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market).			
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).			
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs	lb.	3.50	- 4.25
No. 2, cs	lb.	3.00	- 3.50
No. 3, cs	lb.	2.50	- 3.00
powd., USP, bbls	lb.	2.25	- 2.30
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper, bgs, trucks, dlvd N Y C	ton.	20.30	- —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., same basis	ton.	20.00	- —
works, N. Y. C	ton.	17.00	- —
imp. English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C.	ton	55.00	- —
ex warehouse	ton.	60.00	-62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs	lb.	.24	- .28
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms	lb.	3.30	- 3.70
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls	lb.	70	- 75
Helonias root, bls	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.47	- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.43	- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.41	- —
No 4 bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.39	- —
No 5, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.37	- —
paste No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.20½	- —
Henbane leaves, bls	lb.	.35	- .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.19	- —
Baytown, Tex	gal.	.14¾	- —
Borger, Tex	gal.	.14¾	- —
Hesperidin, purified, 25 lb. lots, f.o.b. works	lb.	8.95	- —
Methylchalcone, bots., works, 50-lb. lots	lb.	22.50	- —
5-lb lots	lb.	23.00	- —
1-lb lots	lb.	23.50	- —
Hexachlorophene, dms	lb.	1.93	- —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C.	lb.	.222	- —
1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.232	- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.242	- —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis	lb.	.239	- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.249	- —
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, same basis	lb.	.40½	- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.41½	- —
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.19	- —
Baytown, Tex	gal.	.15½	- —
Borger, Tex	gal.	.15½	- —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.34½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.33	- —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb.	4.00	- 7.50
Salicylate, dms	lb.	1.75	- —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17½	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14	- —
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works	lb.	.71	- —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd	lb.	14.00	- —
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	44.50	- —
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots.	kilo	400.00	- —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works.	kilo.	80.00	-85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works	kilo.	90.00	-95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots	oz.	8.50	- —
Methylbromide, USP, bots	oz.	5.65	- —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago	unit-ton.	6.25	- —
Horehound herb, bls	lb.	16	- 19
Hydrastine, bots	oz.	29.50	-31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots	oz.	29.50	-31.00
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).			
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La	lb.	3.00	- 3.30
85% ret. dms., same basis	lb.	1.35	- 1.55
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La	lb.	1.60	- 1.90
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., dms	gram.	4.50	- —
Alcohol, bulk, bots., dms	gram.	4.50	- —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works	lb.	.39	- .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.43	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.55	- .60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E	lb.	.30½	- .32½
dlvd. W	lb.	.39	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.21	- —
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.03¾	- .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.202	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.211	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.1800	- —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, bbls., dms	lb.	.98	- 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.82½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.84½	- —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns	lb.	7.65	- 7.90
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).			
Hyoscyamine, bots	oz.	13.50	- —
Hydrobromide, bots	oz.	6.00	- 7.00
Sulfate, bots	oz.	7.00	- 7.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.52	- —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.35	- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.27	- —

I

Ichthammol, NF, jars	lb.	.75	- 2.57
Indian red (see Red, Indian).			
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).			
Indole, CP, bots	lb.	17.00	-21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd	lb.	3.00	- —
dms., dlvd	lb.	4.50	- 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, kgs	lb.	1.42	- —
resub., USP, dms., jars	lb.	2.30	- 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms.	lb.	5.90	- —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs	lb.	4.90	- 5.00
a-Ionone, cns	lb.	5.30	- 5.60
b-Ionone, cs	lb.	6.00	- 7.70
Ipecac root, bgs., whole	lb.	7.50	- 8.00
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	8.50	- 9.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls	lb.	.28	- .34
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).			
Isoborneol, cns	lb.	1.25	- 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns	lb.	.62	- .95
Formate, dms	lb.	.80	- —
Propionate, dms	lb.	1.15	- 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.75	- 1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies	lb.	.14¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11¾	- —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½	- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.19½	- —
Isoeugenol, cns	lb.	4.40	- 4.75
Isonlazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more	kilo.	23.00	-25.50
smaller lots	kilo.	24.00	-26.00
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex, refy	gal.	.15½	- —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).			
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24¼	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¾	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.22½	- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10½	- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).			
Benzoate (see Cumene).			
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.05	- —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate, (CIPC), 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.70	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.714	- .814
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).			
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works.	lb.	.75	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.80	- .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works	lb.	.65	- 1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls	lb.	.45	.55
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.55	.65
Juniper berries, bgs	lb	18	.20
Tar, NF, dms	lb.	.42	.60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).			
NF, powd., fib. dms	lb.	.10	- .12
colloidal, fib. dms	lb.	.15½	- .17½
Kola nuts, bgs	lb.	.15	- —

L

Lactose, edible, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.15	- —
2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.15¾	- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works	lb.	.16¼	- —
Edible lactose in bgs. 1c lower.			
fermentation grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08¼	- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.21¼	- —
2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.22¼	- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works	lb.	.22¾	- —
USP lactose in bgs. 1c lower.			
Lady's slipper root, bls	lb	1.70	1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.26	- .28
USP, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.24	- .26
hydrous, dms., works	lb.	.23	- .25
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago	lb.	.1180	- —
Larkspur seed, bgs	lb	.20	.23
Laurel leaves, Greek, bls	lb.	.12	- —
Portuguese, bls	lb.	.11	- —
Turkish, bls	lb.	.26	- .26½
Yugoslavian, bls	lb.	.11	- —
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works	lb.	.65½	- —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls	lb.	.75	- .80
ord., bls	lb.	.25	- .40
select., bls	lb.	.90	- —
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls	lb.	.23½	- —
gran., bbls	lb.	.24½	- —
powd., bbls	lb.	.24½	- —
NF, cryst., gran., powd	lb.	.32½	- .33¼

National Lead Company, Experimental Test Station, Sayville, Long Island, is set up to develop facts on the durability, beauty, and practicability of house paints. In existence since 1917, it now has 2½ miles of test fences, more than 30,000 active tests.

FOOLPROOF

your exterior paints

with Dutch Boy® "45X"

(Basic Silicate White Lead)

TAKE IT from leading makers of exterior paints: for *uniform* performance, you need lead.

And take it from Sayville, National Lead's Experimental Test Station, "Dutch Boy" Basic Silicate White Lead "45X" *assures* uniform performance. No matter how much exposure conditions — or painting practices — vary!

Think about your white House Paints, for example.

With "45X" — Sayville tests show — you definitely improve self-cleaning. Yet, you preserve film integrity!

In tinted House Paints, you step up film durability with "45X". Also resistance to color changes! In Primers, you step up adhesion.

And so it goes!

Everytime you put "45X" into exterior paints, you improve one property or another underlying *uniform* performance.

This minimizes complaints. Saves you time. And money! You, you alone, know what it costs to run down complaints yearly. And the complaints you *don't* hear about! Even you don't know what they cost — in repeat business and good-will.

Fewer complaints—

fewer pounds of lead, too!

That's because the reactive portion of each "45X" pigment particle is concentrated at the surface. This makes proportionately larger amounts of lead *available.*

Fewer complaints, fewer pounds of lead! You just can't lose, putting "45X" in your exterior paints!

National Lead Company: New York 6; Atlanta; Buffalo 3; Chicago 80; Cincinnati 3; Cleveland 13; Dallas 2; Philadelphia 25; Pittsburgh 12; St. Louis 1; San Francisco 10; Boston 6 (National Lead Co. of Mass.). In Canada: Canadian Titanium Pigments Ltd., 630 Dorchester St., W., Montreal.

Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more..lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .41½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .42½- —
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld..lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¼- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).
Chloride, dms.....lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V jars.....lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26%% Pb, dms., lb. .33 - —
Metal pigs, prime, N. Y.....lb. .16 - —
St. Louis.....lb. .1580- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33¾- —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .34¾- —
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .35¾- —
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .2075- —
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .17 - —
24% Pb., dms., dlvd.....lb. .21 - —
solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd...lb. .27½- —
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .23¾- —
Orthosilicate-silica gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Peroxide, tech., powd., bbls...lb. .38¾- .40¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .41 - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .192 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .202 - —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .1935- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .2035- —
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .32½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works, lb. .46 —
Silicate (see Lead, white, basic, silicate).
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate, Lead white basic sulfate).
Tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms....lb. .15 —
24% Pb., dms.....lb. .18½- —
solid, 30%.....lb. .23¼- —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
Silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¼- —
sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- .17½
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14½- .16½
Lemon bioflavinoid complex, 25-lb. lots, f.o.b., works lb. 9.00 - —
dl-Leucine, dms., works.....lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
gran., bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
powd., bbls.....lb. .12 - .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¾- —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., metropolitan N. Y. destination, freight equalized with nearest producing point ton. 18.71 - —
Hydrated, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton. 20.21 - —
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 23.21 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms., lb. 4.10 - 5.00
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms.....lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.10
96-98% dms.....lb. 6.75 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots.....lb. 5.95 6.70
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - 1.09
99%, tech., formulators, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .30 — —
without leaves, bls.....lb. .35 — —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton. 60.50 - —
extracted, 36% bulk same basis ton. 53.50 - .54
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Lithium benzoate, dms.....lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 2.45 - —
Carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
ton lots to t.l., dlvd...lb. 1.30 - —
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld., works lb. .82 - 1.10½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .85 1.11½
Chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots lb. 1.28½- —
tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., or works, frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 1.05
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 1.05 - 1.05½
Citrate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.17½- —
ton lots, dlvd.....lb. 2.18½- —
less ton lots, dlvd.....lb. 2.23½- —
Hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots, works lb. 10.50 -12.50
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld. lb. .80 - .80½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .81 - .81½
Manganite, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.15
Nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots, lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Silicate, dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Stearate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .47½- —
ton lots, works.....lb. .48½- —
less-ton lots, works.....lb. .53½- —
Sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.45 - —
Titanate, dms., works.....lb. 1.15 - 1.35
Lithopone ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¼- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz. 37.50 -39.00
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .39 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1, boxes, c.l.....lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 2.00
dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots kilo. 140.00 -150.00

M

Mace, Siauw, siftings, bls.....lb. 2.15 - 2.40
West Indian, No. 1, bls. shipment lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., works lb. .25¼- .26
syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
extra light, bgs., works lb. .29¼- .30
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
USP, light, ctns.....lb. .35 - .36
heavy, bbls.....lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash...ton. 40.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - .13
truckloads, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald...lb. .12½- —
t.l., frt. equald.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. frt. equald.....lb. .14 - .15
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equalized with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .14 - .15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works...ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 55.00 -105.00
Gluconate, dms., cns.....lb. 1.34 - 1.41
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .26½- .30
Metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000 lb. lots or more, works lb. .34½- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .33¾- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .56 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls...lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, dms., works....lb. .10½- .12
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal...100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher
Malathion, dms., c.l., works....lb. .90 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .92 - 1.02
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .26 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.
Mandrake root bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Manganese acetate, bbls. dlvd lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs.....lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., fib. dms.....lb. .27 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works.....lb. .22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½- —
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined, bgs., gross for net, works ton. 102.00 - —
paper bgs., works....ton. 98.50 - —
dms., works.....ton. 106.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.
Gluconate, dms.....lb. 1.80 - 1.94
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .36 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 3.52 - —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn., dms., lb. .32½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls. lb. .37½- —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms., lb. .24 - —
precip, 6½-7% Mn, dms lb. .28 - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E....ton. 80.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E....ton. 87.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock...ton. 68.00 - —
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. 55.00 -58.00
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
dms. to ton lots, works...lb. .62 - —
single dm., works.....lb. .65 - —
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
Melamine, bgs., carlots, works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .31 - —
Menadione, USP, bots.....gram. .044 - .05
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs...lb. 6.30 - 6.40
syn., USP, racemic, cns.....lb. 4.95 - —
Methyl salicylate, tins.....lb 4.00 - 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .40 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .42 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. 52 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
gran., or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more...lb. 4.78 - —
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms., lb. 6.84 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms....lb. 7.72 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 5.97 - 6.01
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms.....lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF.....lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP)
Metal, 76 lb. per flask...net-flask. 268.00 -270.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd...lb. .1350- —
l.c.l. dlvd.....lb. .1450- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. 1150- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld. gal. .75 - —
syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd., or truckload min., frt. alld. gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .51 - —
Methanol, syn., Zone 1, tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area..gal. .33 - —
4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .30 - —
4,000 gal., min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J. gal. .27½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min. frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .54 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas..gal. .36 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .33 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetretramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.65 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld..lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret., dms., c.l., dlvd. Zone 1.....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21¼- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .62½- —
syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..gal. .57 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld E.....gal. .63 - —
tanks, frt. alld E.....gal. .45 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
t.t.l., dlvd.....lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .37 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .13½- —
Ketone, dms., works.....lb. 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms.....lb. .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, frt. alld. E lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works, lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .65 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .89 - 1.00
standard vis., (15,400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .75 - .85
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald, lb. .21 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis, lb. .15 - —
single unit, same basis lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .46 - .48
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67 - —
Chloroform (see 1,1,1-trichloroethane).
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
c.l. works.....lb. .36 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Formate refd., dms.....lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots.....lb. 33.00 -42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 5.20 - 5.50
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. with Belle, W. Va. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .29 - —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns...lb. 3.00 - 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate)
Roseaniline chloride, NF, fib. dms., 5-lb. lots.....lb. 5.64 - —
Salicylate, USP, cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots. gram. .68 - —
2-Methylbenyzlamine, dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
2-Methylbenzyl dimethylamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.89 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.90 - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine dms., ca., works..lb. .445 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .45 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .43 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted..lb. 3.25 - 3.40
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 3.40 - 3.55
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .80 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E.....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .08¼- —
t.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .08¾- —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans..gal. .13 - .13¼
New York.....gal. .16 - —
Molybdenum (metal), powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works..kilo. 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works....kilo. 9.13 - —
Trioxide, pure, dms., works...lb. 1.10 - —
tech., dms., works, basis Mo. content....lb. 1.31 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 28 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .33 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .37½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol)
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Morphine, cns.....oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns.....oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns.....oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns.....oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns.....oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd. E.....lb. .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .52¾- —
Musk, syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 5.20 - —
5-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 5.30 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms..lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb. lots cns.....lb 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms..lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
5-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .10½- —
Dutch, bgs.....lb. .10½- —
English, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10½- —
Montana, oriental, bgs.....lb. .09 - —
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock..ton. 64.00 -65.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock.....ton. 79.00 -80.00
Bombay, bgs., ex dock.....ton. 63.00 -64.00
bgs., ex dock, plus duty..lb. .10 - .10¼

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S)
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis.....lb. .07 —
imp., 78° large lots.....lb. .07 Nom.
refd., indust., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald..lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .15½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld.....lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works.....lb. 3.00 - —
custom contract, works....lb. 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns.....lb. 35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 1 kilo lots, basis, activity..gram. .45 - —
500-999 gram lots, basis, activity..gram. .50 - —
Nerolin, cns.....lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .77 - .90½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .73¾- .81¾
Chloride, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .38½- .46½
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld..lb. .68 - .69
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .64½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works.....lb. .37 - .38
Oxide, black, bbls.....lb. .76 - —
green, bbls.....lb. .76 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31¼- .38¼
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted. kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld....lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld..lb. 1.05 - —
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .11 - .11½
Nikethamide, cbys.....lb. 7.50 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
paste, 100% basis, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, 10,000 lbs. or more, dms..lb. .54 - —
less than 10,000 lbs.....lb. .57 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld...lb. .445 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .11 - —

Nitrocellulose, ester - soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis.... ..lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .40 - .42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, secs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .42 - .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .41 - .43

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol. dms.....lb. .75 - —
N[illegible]ethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .22½- —
Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solution, 37%N, tanks, frt. equald., per ton of product basis ton.47.50 - —
40.8% N, tanks, same basis ton.52.15 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works..unit-ton. 3.00 - 4.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.95 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .24¾- —
tanks dlvd. E.....lb. .22½- —
Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Nitropropane-1, and -2, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .23¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .21 - —
Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
o-Nitropnenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., frt. alld., c.l. lb. .50 - .51
l.c.l. .....lb. .50 - .53
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works.....lb. .33 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms.....lb. 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .24 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs.....lb. .36 - .38
Chinese, bgs. .....lb. No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs.....lb. .65 - —
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .67 - —
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .15 - .17

O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex.....gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., drvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. dlvd.....lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .32½- —
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .22½- —
Drum prices for octyl phenol are 11c. higher

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers, views.)

Oil, abies, siberica, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
nat., bitter, F.P.A., bots....lb. 3.00 - 3.75
NF, bots. .....lb. 3.25 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns.....lb. 1.25 - —
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. .....lb. 1.25 - —
Angelica root, bots.....lb.66.00 -100.00
seed, bots .....lb.56.00 -95.00
Aniline (see A).
Anise, USP, dms .....lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms....lb. .48 - .55
Avocado, cns .....lb. 3.25 - —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.75
55-60%, cns. .....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms., lb. 1.85 - 2.40
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 8.50 -11.00
Birchtar, crude, cns .....lb. 1.50 - 1.90
rectified, NF cns .....lb. 1.75 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works .....lb. .65 - .70
Cajeput, native, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 3.30
redist., USP, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 3.40
Calamus, bots .....lb.12.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms....lb. .30 - .45
white, dms .....lb. 29 - —
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 8.45 - —
rectified, cns .....lb.10.00 -13.00
Caraway, NF, cns .....lb. 3.50 - 3.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresen).
Cardamom, NF, bots .....lb.35.00 - —
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. .....lb. .2500- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .2600- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .2610- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .2710- —
tanks .....lb. .2410- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .2460- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .2560- —
tanks .....lb. .2260- —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .31¾- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .20¼- —
tanks .....lb. .17¼- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks.....lb. .18½- —
USP, dms., c.l. .....lb. — - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .2150- —
tanks .....lb. .1950- —
refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l lb. — - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .28½- —
tanks .....lb. — - —
sulfonated, 50%, dms., works. lb. .13½- .14½
75%, dms., works.....lb. .17½- .18½
Cedarleaf, USP, XIII, cns., dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.90
Cedarwood, cns., dms.....lb. .65 - 1.00
Celery seed, bots .....lb.12.50 -20.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb.90.00 -180.00
Chenopodium, NF, cns.....lb. 3.65 - 3.90
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon, bark, bots.....lb.25.00 -70.00
leaf, crude, dms .....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
USP, cns., dms. (Cassia).....lb.10.25 -10.90

Oil, citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. .93 - —
Java, cns. .....lb. 1.95 - —
Java-type, cns.....lb. 2.00 - —
Clove, bud, USP, cns., dms....lb. 2.35 - —
leaf, crude, dms.....lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y....lb. .13½- —
Pac. Coast .....lb. .12 - —
refd., Cochin type, dms., tax incl., lb. .20½- .21½
deodorized, tax incl., dms..lb. .22½- .23½
Cod, Newfoundland, dms.....lb. .12 Nom.
Codliver, USP, dms.....gal. 1.45 - 1.55
Copaiba, cns .....lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots.....lb.13.00 -15.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works ....lb. .15¼- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y...lb. .06½- —
refd., salad, dms.....lb. .21 - .21½
tanks .....lb. .1884- —
Costus, bots.....oz. 8.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South East..lb. .14¾ Nom.
Valley .....lb. .14¾- —
Texas .....lb. .14½- .14¾
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .04¼ Nom.
refd., salad, dms.....lb. .20½- .21
tanks .....lb. .18¼- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Cubeb, cns. .....lb. 4.10 - 4.25
Cumin, bots., cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Cypress, bots.....lb. 5.30 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. .....lb. 2.80 - 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms....lb. 3.10 - 3.50
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms..lb. .65 - —
80-90%, dms .....lb. .75 - —
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns.....lb. 2.80 - —
Fir, canada, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25

Oil, fish, refd., alkali, dms.....lb. .1500- .1550
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1730- .1780
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1350- .1400
tanks .....lb. .1200- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gram., dms. 1,000,000 units. .14 - —
200,000 A units per gram., dms. 1,000,000 units. .15½- —
500,000 A units per gram., dms. 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots .....oz. 4.73 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb.12.75 -14.25
Bourbon, cns. .....lb.13.50 -14.25
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa).
Grapefruit, dms .....lb. 1.70 - 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms., c.l.....lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l. .....lb. .16¼- .18¼
extra, winter, strained, dms..lb. .17¼- —
dms., l.c.l. .....lb. .18¼- .20¼
prime, burning, dms.....lb. .18¾- —
dms., l.c.l. .....lb. .19¾- .21¼

Oil, guaiacwood, cns .....lb. 1.65 - —
Hemlock, cns. .....lb 2.10 - 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots .....lb. 3.60 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar)
Wood, tech., cns. .....lb. .38 - .53
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms., cns .....lb 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns .....lb. 2.35 - 2.85
Lavender, flower, USP, French 35-37% ester, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 4.60
38-40% ester, cns.....lb. 8.50 - 9.50
40-42% ester, cns.....lb. 8.75 - —
spike, Spanish, cns.....lb. 1.85 - 2.30
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Messina, cns .....lb. 5.50 - —
terpeneless, bots. .....lb.30.00 -65.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms .....lb. 2.25 - —
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns.....lb. 4.65 - —
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns.....lb. 3.75 - —
West Indian, cs .....lb. 3.75 - —
expressed, West Indian, cns..lb. 6.00 - 8.00
terpeneless, bots. .....lb.29.50 -100.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .1820- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1920- .1975
tanks (f.o.b. Minneapolis) lb. .1490- —
New York .....lb. .1620- —
tankwagon New York .....lb. .1660- .1670
Boiled linseed oil, .006c per lb higher
Mace, dist cns., dms .....lb. 4.75 - —
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine).
Menhaden, crude, new crop, tanks, works, Atlantic & Gulf. lb. .09 - .09¼
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).

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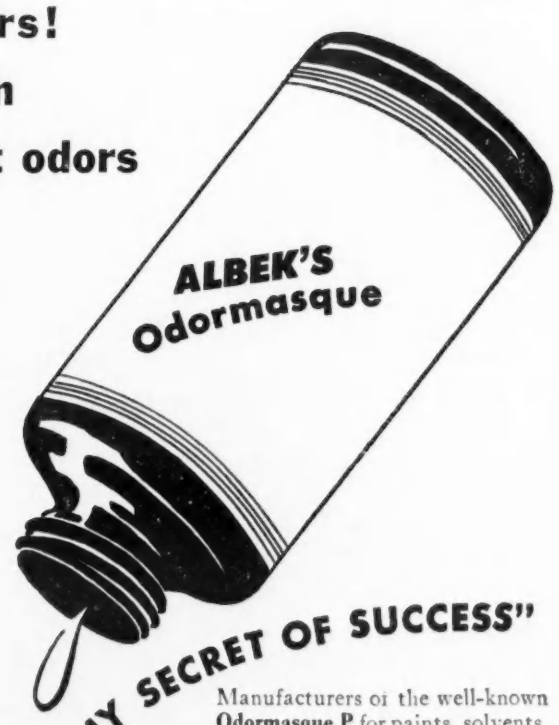

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Oil, mustard seed, nat., dms... lb. .17 - .17½
syn., bots ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms lb. .30 - .33
20° cold test, dms ..... lb. .29 - .32
30° cold test, dms ..... lb. .28 - .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots ..... lb.400.00 - —
Spanish, bots ..... lb.32.50 -75.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 4.85 - 5.25
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 4.85 - 5.25
Ocotea cymbarum, dms ..... lb. .50 - .60
Oiticica, liq., dms ..... lb. .17 - .17½
tanks ..... lb. .15½- —
Oleo, extra, dms ..... lb. .18 - .18¼
Olibanum, bots ..... lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots ..... lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Olive, edible, Spanish, dms., duty paid gal. 3.70 - 3.80
Orange, sweet, dist., cns. ..... lb. .45 - .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms ..... lb. .60 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms ..... lb. .45 - .50
Messina, cns. ..... lb. 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots. .... lb.65.00 -120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Palm, clarif., dms ..... lb. .1610- .1710
Palmarosa, cns ..... lb. 8.25 -10.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F, tanks, East Coast refy gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms. ..... lb. 6.50 - 8.75
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).

Oil, peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .16 Nom.
refd., dms. ..... lb. .22 - .22½
tanks ..... lb. .19½- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Peppermint, nat., dms ..... lb. 5.75 - —
redist., USP, dms ..... lb. 5.65 - 8.50
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms lb. 3.40 - 3.50
Pimento, berry, NF, dms ..... lb. 4.50 - 5.00
leaf, cns. ..... lb. 2.65 - 3.10
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .12¼- —
ex-whse. ..... lb. .14¼- —
steam-dist.,, dms., ex whse. N Y.C lb. .163 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Rapeseed, tankcars ..... lb. .19½- —
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice, bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l.. lb. .18 Nom.
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .16 Nom.
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots .... oz.43.00 -57.00
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.00
tech., cns., dms ..... lb. .50 - .70
Rue, bots. ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atl. coast. lb. .1900- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .1750- —
Sage, clary, bots ..... lb.18.75 -19.00
Dalmatian, cns ..... lb. 4.10 - 4.50
Spanish, cns. ..... lb. 1.20 - 1.45
Sandalwood, NF, cns ..... lb.13.85 -14.25
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast., lb. .08½- .09

Oil, sassafras, artif., dms ..... lb. .49 - .60
nat., dom., USP, dms ..... lb. 1.45 - 2.10
imp., Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum).
Savin, cns ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns. ..... lb. 4.25 - —
Sesame, refd., dms ..... lb. .38 - .39
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works. gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., works ..... gal. .44 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns ..... lb.27.50 -31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur, lb. .13⅞- —
foots soapstock, acid, 95% tanks, N. Y. lb. .07¾- —
refd., alkali, dms ..... lb. .1867- .19
tanks ..... lb. .1667- —
clarified, dms. ..... lb. .1617- .1867
tanks ..... lb. .1617- —
salad, dms. ..... lb. .1897- .1950
tanks ..... lb. .1697- —
Spearmint, USP, dms ..... lb. 4.60 - 5.60
Sperm, bleached winter, 45° dms, lb. .1675- .1725
tankcars ..... lb. .1500- —
nat., winter, 45°, dms ..... lb. .1575- .1625
tankcars ..... lb. .1400- —
Spruce, cns., dms ..... lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.25 - 9.50
Southern, cns ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .03¾- .04¼
tanks, works ..... lb. .02½- .03
dist., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .06¼- —
refd., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- .06¾
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06¾- .07¾
tanks, works ..... lb. .05¼- .05¾
Tallow, acidless, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .14½- .16
Tangerine, Floridian, dms ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Tansy, dms ..... lb. 7.50 - 8.40

Oil, tar acid (see T's).
Pine, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .0561- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0634- —
whse ..... lb. .0745- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .046 - —
rectified, NF, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South gal. 1.05 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C. gal. 1.15 - —
refined, dms., works, l.c.l., incl. gal. .92 - —
N. Y. whse., l.c.l. .... gal. 1.02 - —
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms .... lb. 1.80 - 2.00
white, cns ..... lb. 1.95 - 4.00
tech., white, cns ..... lb. .40 - 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y. ..... lb. .25¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .26¼- .26½
tanks, N. Y. ..... lb. .24¼- —
domestic mills ..... lb. .23¼ Nom.
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms. ... lb. .28 .43
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns ..... lb.12.50 -15.75
Haitian, cns. ..... lb. 9.80 -11.75
Java, cns ..... lb.18.50 -20.00
Wheat, germ, 5-gal. dms ..... gal.11.20 - —
White, mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms. c.l., t.o.b. N. Y. gal. .51½- .54½
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 52½- .55
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57½- .58½
80 90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .53½- .56½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- .59½
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .62½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64½- .65½
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 - .69½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .71½
175-185 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .73
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .75
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .75
l.c.l., same basis gal. .77½- .78
345-355 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 6.35 -10.30
Southern cns lb. 3.20 -19.50
syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed (see Oil, Chenopodium, NF).
Wormwood, cns. ..... lb. 5.00 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots .... lb.17.00 -30.00
extra, bots ..... lb.28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots ..... lb. No stocks
Oleostearine, bbls. ..... lb. .13½- .14
Opium, USP, cns ..... oz.19.20 -19 45
gran., USP, cns ..... oz.21.65 -21 90
powd., USP, cns ..... oz.21.65 -21.90
Orange cadmium-selenide lithopone, light shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.80 - —
Deep shade, bbls ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Cadmium-Mercury lithopone, deep shade, bbls. lb. 1.78 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N.C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .33 - .33½

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City. Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dinitroaniline toner CP ..... lb. 1.45 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .2235- —
Molybdated, bbls. ..... lb. .46 - .46½
o-Nitroaniline toner kegs. ..... lb. 1.15 - —
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls ..... lb. .14 - .16
sweet, bls. ..... lb. .16 - .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls. ..... lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .50 - .53
Verona, bls. ..... lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .40 - .45
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl)
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).
Osage, orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots ..... gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb.4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Papain, USP, African, bots ..... lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Ceylon ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots ..... oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulfate, cns. ..... oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs ..... lb. .26 - —
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .34 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. ..... lb. .33 - —
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Parachloranilin (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., refy lb. .0750- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, c.l., refy lb. .0905- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy lb. .0905- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy lb. .0905- —
132°-134°F, ASTM, c.l., refy lb. .0905- —
135°-137°F, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy lb. .0905- —

Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs. 3.7c. per lb. higher.

AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM.

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Flavor is one of your least expensive ingredients. Doesn't it seem foolish to settle for cheaper, inferior orange oil when flavor is so important yet costs so little? Ask your supplier for Exchange Brand Oil of Orange, with its consistent year-after-year quality and its richer orange flavor.

Exchange

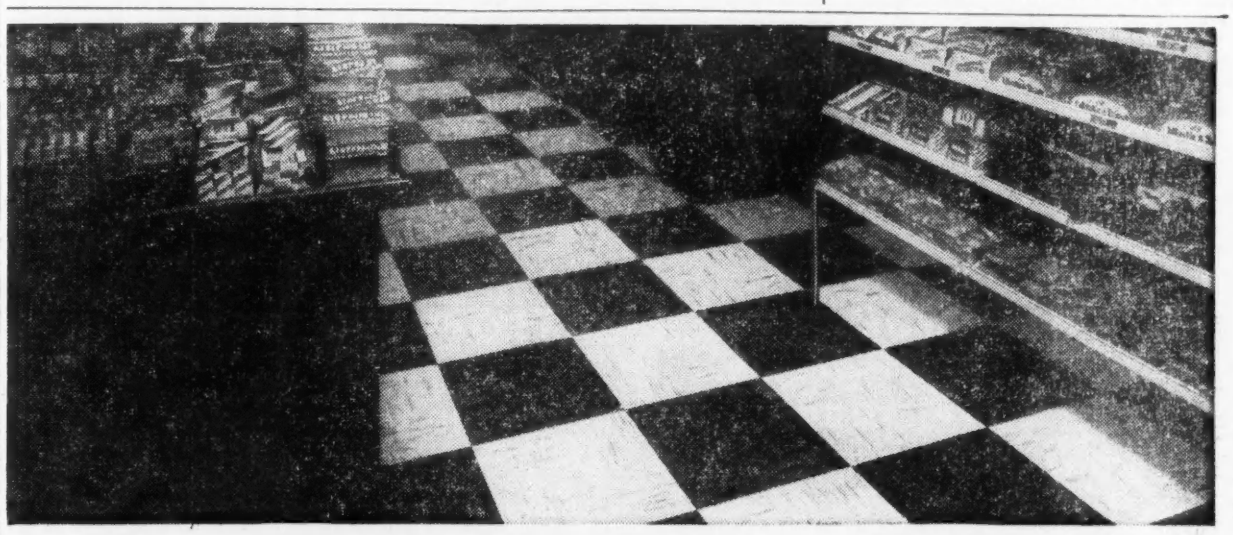
Sunkist Growers

Products Department • Ontario, California

Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by
Dodge & Olcott, Inc., 180 Varick St, New York 14, N.Y.
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., 76 Ninth Ave. New York 11, N.Y.
Ungerer & Company, Inc. 161 Avenue of the Americas New York 13, N.Y.

Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Products Department, Sunkist Growers.

Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.1075-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.1275-	.1375
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17 -	—
USP, X, fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.163 -	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.193 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.208 -	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.11½-	—
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).			
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).			
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).			
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).			
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).			
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).			
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).			
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).			
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).			
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, dms., bgs., frt. alld	lb.	.50 -	.53
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	1.3395-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.51 -	—
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).			
Paris green, dealer, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.44 -	.47
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.45 -	.48
Passion flower herb, bls	lb.	.20 -	.21
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills	ton.	55.00 -	—
Pectin, citrus, NF, powd., bbls	lb.	2.05 -	2.06
tech., powd., bbls.	lb.	1.25 -	—
imported, Danish, ex whse	lb.	1.28 -	—
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units.		.0475-	.0520
Procaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units.		.0475-	.0520
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units.		.0475-	.0520
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22½-	.29
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.32 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33 -	—
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).			
Pentane, indust., tanks., Tex. refy.	gal.	.13 -	—
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs	lb.	.31 -	—
red, Gondar, spot, bgs.	lb.	No prices.	
Japanese, hontaka, bgs.	lb.	.33 -	.34
birdseyes, bgs., new crop	lb.	No prices.	
Mombasa, bgs., shipt.	lb.	.65 -	—
Nigerian, bgs.	lb.	.29½-	—
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.28 -	—
white, bgs.	lb.	.33 -	.33½
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms	lb.	.70 -	.73
imp., bls.	lb.	1.10 -	—
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd. E	lb.	.12½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.14 -	—
tanktruck, 1,000 gal., min. dlvd. E.	lb.	.11½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.11 -	—
dlvd. W.	lb.	.11½-	—
Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.50 -	1.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.06 -	.06⅝
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07⅝-	.08
tanks, refy.	lb.	.05¼-	.05⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.07⅛-	.08⅛
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½-	.09¾
tanks, refy.	lb.	.05⅜-	.06⅝
extra amber, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06¼-	.06⅞
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08 -	.08¼
tanks, refy.	lb.	.04½-	.05⅜
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.07⅝-	.08¼
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09⅞-	.10⅛
tanks, refy.	lb.	.05⅞-	.07
snow, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.08½-	.08¾
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10¾-	.10⅝
tanks, refy.	lb.	.06⅜-	.06⅞
soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.07¾-	.08¾
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½-	.09¾
tanks, refy.	lb.	.05¼-	.06⅞
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06¼-	.06¾
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07⅞-	.08⅛
tanks, refy.	lb.	.04½-	.06⅞
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles.	gal.	.169 -	.204
East coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.19 -	—
Group 3, benzol-type	gal.	.14125-	.14625
toluol-type	gal.	.13125-	.13375
Mineral spirits, reg., tanks, Calif., ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.164 -	—
East coast, N.J., N.Y	gal.	.17 -	—
Group 3	gal.	.11875-	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.19 -	—
Buffalo	gal.	.195 -	—
Chicago	gal.	.279 -	—
Cleveland	gal.	.22 -	—
Newark	gal.	.18 -	—
New York	gal.	.18 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.185 -	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.18 -	—
Providence	gal.	.195 -	—
odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Cal	gal.	.243 -	—
Borger, Tex.	gal.	.24 -	—
Houston, Tex.	gal.	.24 -	—
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.2625-	—
dlvd. N. J.	gal.	.32 -	—
dlvd. N. Y.	gal.	.33½-	—
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd	gal.	.36 -	—
N. Y., dlvd.	gal.	.37 -	—
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J., and N. Y.	gal.	.17 -	—
Group 3	gal.	.12875-	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.18 -	—
New York	gal.	.18 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.185 -	—
High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).			
VM&P, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles	gal.	.169 -	—
Portland, Ore	gal.	.175 -	—
San Francisco	gal.	.174 -	—
Seattle, Wash	gal.	.175 -	—
East Coast, N. J. and N. Y.	gal.	.18 -	—
Group 3	gal.	.12875-	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.205 -	—
Chicago	gal.	.289 -	—
Cleveland	gal.	.23 -	—
Newark	gal.	.195 -	—
New York	gal.	.193 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.20 -	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19 -	—
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 205°-282°F., b.r., 41°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J	gal.	.345 -	—
212°-278°F. b.r., 43°C. m.a.p., N. J	gal.	.28 -	—
212°-284°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. J	gal.	.29 -	—
224°-280°F., b.r., 48°C. m.p.a., Houston	gal.	.313 -	—
273°-381°F. b.r., 29°C. m.a.p., N. J	gal.	.28 -	—
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.5°C. m.a.p. Houston	gal.	.25 -	—
287°-386°F., b.r., 31°C., m.a.p., N. J.	gal.	.29 -	—
310°-344°F., b.r., 13.5°C. m.a.p., Texas City	gal.	.33 -	—
310°-346°, b.r., 17°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J	gal.	.25 -	—
320°-360°F., b.r., 16°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J.	gal.	.33 -	—
Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 324°-349°F, 37°C, m.a.p., Houston	gal.	.33 -	—
341°-390°F., b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., N. J	gal.	.27 -	—
352°-413°F., b.r., 30°C., m.a.p. Houston	gal.	.33 -	—
358°-401°F., b.r., 25°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J.	gal.	.39 -	—
364°-404°F b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J	gal.	.425 -	—
367°-418°F b.r., 19.6°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J	gal.	.33 -	—
rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.173 -	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y.,	gal.	.18 -	—
Group 3	gal.	.12875-	—
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y	gal.	.17 -	—
Group 3	gal.	.12375-	—
Pennsylvania, western	gal.	.15 -	—
Boston	gal.	.19 -	—
Chicago	gal.	.289 -	—
Cleveland	gal.	.22 -	—
Los Angeles, ex tax	gal.	.194 -	—
Newark	gal.	.18 -	—
New York	gal.	.18 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.185 -	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.18 -	—
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	.18¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½-	.19
tanks, works	lb.	.14½-	.17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13 -	—
o-phenetidine, dms., frt. alld. E	lb.	1.00 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	1.00 -	1.03
p-phenetidine, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.00 -	—
Phenobarbital, USP, dms. 100-lb lots	lb.	3.50 -	—
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	3.50 -	—
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms. c.l. frt alld. E			
of Rockies	lb.	.16¾-	.18
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	.19
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13 -	.16
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼-	.17½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 -	.18½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½-	.15½
39°C or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.18¼-	.19½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 -	.20½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16½-	.17½
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.18¾-	.20
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20½-	.22
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17 -	.18
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots.	lb.	1.10 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.12 -	1.17
Phenothiazine NF fib dms., c.l., frt. adjusted	lb.	.39 -	—
over 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.41 -	—
less than 2,100 lbs. same basis.	lb.	.43 -	—
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	.50 -	—
Salicylate (see Salol).			
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots	lb.	2.40	2.70
100%, bots	lb.	4.00	4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb dms., works	lb	1.10	—
smaller dms., works	lb	1.15	1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works	lb.	27.00	37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carnethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib dms., dlvd. E	lb	3.60	—
smaller dms. dlvd E	lb	4.00	—
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	40½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	41½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	38½-	—
m-Phenylenediamine, dms. frt. alld.	lb.	95 -	—
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works	lb	1.70	1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, tech., refd., dms., works	lb.	1.42	—
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	75½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	76 -	—
Phenylethyl acetate, bots	lb	1.30	—
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000 lb. lots, works	lb	1.10	—
smaller lots, works	lb	1.15	1.40
Phenylhydrazine base, CP bots	lb	3.00	3.07
Hydrochloride coml. kgs. works.	lb	1.75	—
purif., bots., works	lb	5.17	—
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5 250-lb lots, dlvd. E	lb	1.80	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	2.10	—
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots	lb.	3.95	4.40
o-Phenylphenol, dms., t.c.l., works.	lb.	.42	.44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.35 -	.37
l.c.l., works	lb.	.39½-	.41½



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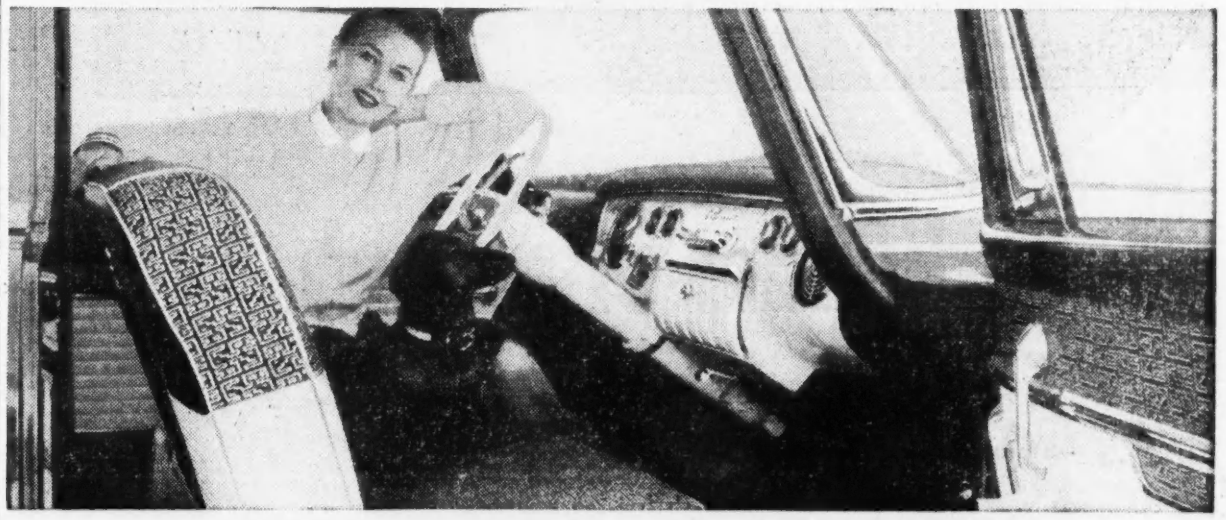

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Phloroglucinol—Potassium-Zirconium Fluoride

Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., works lb.17.75 - —
tech., fib. drums., works lb.10.45 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton.45.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines long-ton. 4.81 - 4.82
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.21 - 5.22
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.87 - —
75-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.87 - —
78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.87 - —
The Florida prices (above) are based on fuel oil at $2.47 per bbl. and labor at $1.39. Recent labor advance currently absorbed.
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .44 - .45
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .19 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .16½- —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works lb. .29 - —
export, dms lb. .31 - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, ogs, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½- —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., frt. equald lb. .65 - —
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
a-Picoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - .422
b,g-Picoline, 5°C, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.25
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 4.65 - 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .85 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .58 - —
Pink root, bls. lb 3.00 - 3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex bots kilo 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, dist., dms. frt. equald. lb. 2.60 - 2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb 4.50 - 5.05
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.70 - 4.25
Pitch, coaltar, 150°-170°F. m.p., tanks, works ton.37.00 - —
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works lb. .02¼- .03
Linseed, dms lb. .06 Nom.
Marine, dms. lb. .04¼- .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works lb. .03¾- .04⅛
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz.103.00 -105.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb.15.60 - —
Poke root, bls lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., dms., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
25-50 billion units 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
1-25 billion units 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
tristearate, dms., 20,000lb. lots, 10,000-20,000 lb. lots, works. lb. .41 - —
lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .17 - —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .21½- —
Iranian, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .20½- —
Turkish, bgs. lb. No prices.
Potash, caustic, reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.20 - —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .22 - —
powd., dms. lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
Potassium bichromate in dms ¾c. higher.
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .38½- —
dms., c.l. lb. .38 - —
smaller lots lb. .39 - .42
imp, kgs. lb. .29 - —
Bromate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .50 - —
25-200-lb. lots lb. .52 - .62
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs lb. .37 - .38
Carbonate, NF, gram., bbls., dms. lb. .20 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Chlorate cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10½- .11⅛
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - .12
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .35 - —
Chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate).
indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton.29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works. ton.27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.31.25 - —
USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms lb. .15 - .17
powd., dms lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 - .50½
Citrate, USP gran., dms lb. .41 - —
powd., dms lb. .40½- .41⅛
Cyanide dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .45 - —
2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works lb. .455 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .465 - —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Ferricyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .50 - —
Ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .22½- —
smaller lots lb. .23 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Gluconate, dms. lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .28½- .33
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, base price. unit-ton. .17 - .176⅝
July forward unit-ton. .38 - —
Metabisulfite, gran., dms lb. .20 - .21
powd. dms lb. .25 - —
Muriate, 59-63% K.O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton. .36 - —
July forward unit-on. .38 - —
80-63% K_2O_2, bgs, c.l., works, base price ton.26.90 - —
July forward ton.27.20 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs.14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.14.65 -14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots.100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.11.10 -11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots.100 lbs.10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.12.00 -12.50
USP, gran., dms. lb. .18 - —
Potassium nitrate in bags 50c. per 100 lbs. less in kegs, $1 more.
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.191.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton.198.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.302.50 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
Permanganate, coml., kgs., works. lb. .24½- .27⅛
USP, dms., works lb. .27¼- .29
Persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works. lb. .18 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .20 - —
bbls., works lb. .16½- .18
Pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18⅛
Prussiate red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.17.00 -17.30
l.c.l., works 100-lbs.17.80 - —
soln., clarif. 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100-lbs. 6.55 - 6.95
tanks, works 100-lbs. 5.45 - —
electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0 dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
Silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09¼- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .682 - .748
Sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price, unit-ton. .64 - —
July forward unit-ton. .67 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½- —
powder, dms. lb. .16½- .17
Sulfocyanate, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiacyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .84 - .94
tech., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or tl., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works, basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO, base price ton.13.45 - —
July forward ton.14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. powd., dms., c.l. lb. .40½- —
5,000-lb. lots lb. .41 - —
smaller lots lb. .41½- .47
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms, works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms, c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55

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Pregnenolone, bots. ..... gram. .45 - —
Acetate, bots. ..... gram. .40 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 2.90 - —
100-lb. lots ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.60
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram .50 - —
Acetate, bots. ..... gram .70 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04½- —
N. Y. Harbor ..... gal. .09 - —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .1075- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms. lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 - —
smaller lots ..... kilo. 55.10 - 55.30

Prices in West 1c. higher dlvd., on same basis

Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0825- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .095 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .07 - —
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15½- —
Methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. ..... lb. .55 - —
blonde, bgs. ..... lb. .18 - —
husks, bgs. ..... lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03¾- .04¼
smaller lots lb. .03⅞- .04½
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots ..... lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- .04
fine, bgs., ton lots ..... lb. .02½- .04
Pumpkin seed, bgs ..... lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrin, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 - —
powd., 1.3% pyretlurins, obls., works lb. .65 - —
liq. 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.75 - 8.80
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 41.75 - 42.75
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 10.00 - —
purif., 20% dms., works lb. 10.00 - 10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .37½- —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton. 3.00 - 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF, dms. ..... lb. 3.27 - 3.30
Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb. .13 —
shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
dense, opaque, dms., works. lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works. lb. .14 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works. lb. .25 - —
colors, dms., works ..... lb. .15 - —
USP, bots ..... lb. 9.50 - —

Q

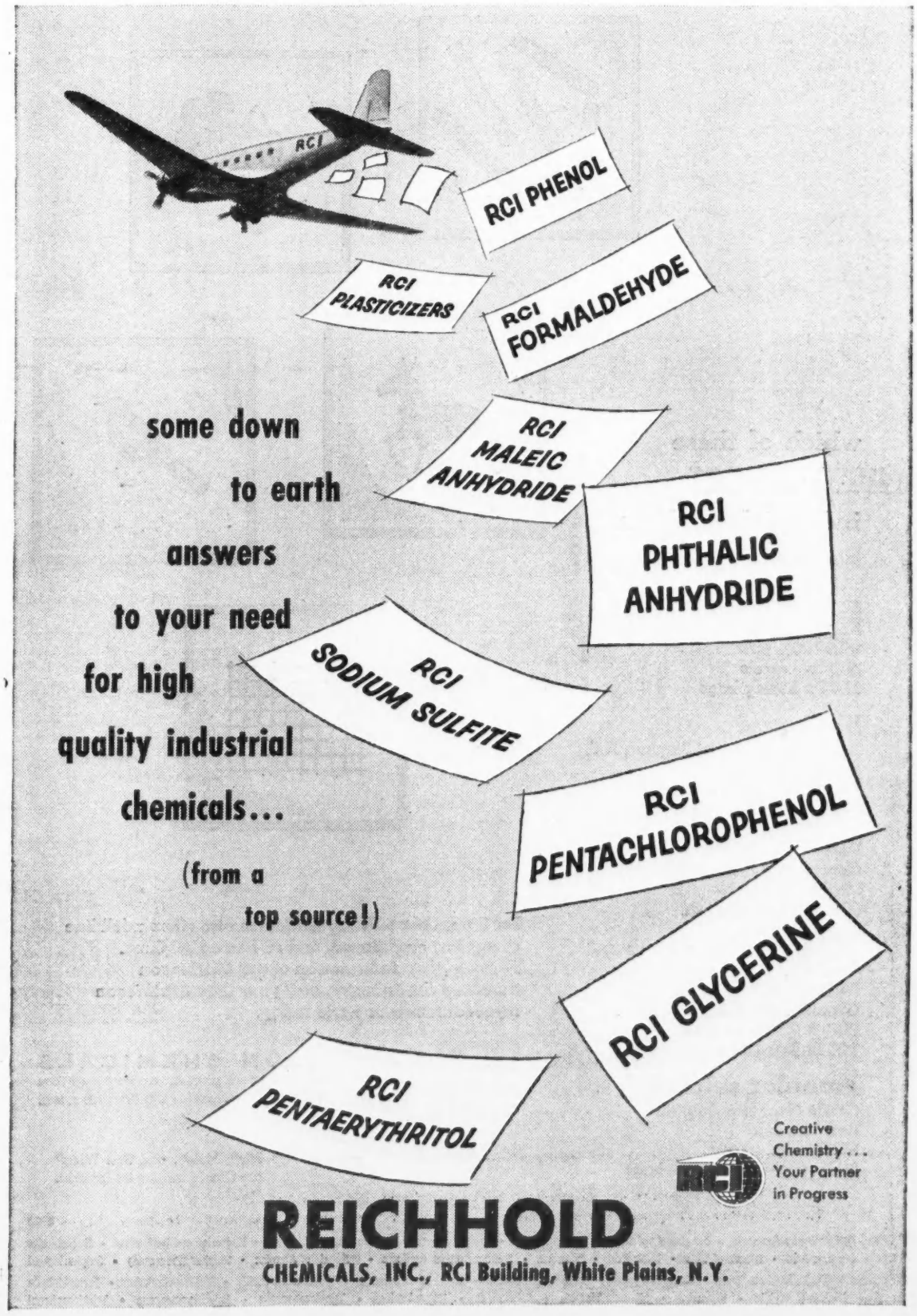
Quassia chips ..... lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16¼- .16¾
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works, lb. .08¼- —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb. .12 23/64
ord., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 21/32- —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs ..... lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .75 - .87
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .37½- —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .47½- —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. .56 - —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
powd., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls., lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls ..... lb. 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls ..... lb. 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls ..... lb. 3.60 - 5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 3.95 - —
orange red, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.81 - —
Selenide lithopone, light red shades, bbls., same basis lb. 2.24 - 2.32
medium light red shades, bbls., same basis lb. 2.49 - —
medium red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.99 - —
dark red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.44 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.77 - —
dark maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.90 - —
Red, cadmium mercury lithopone, light shade, bbls lb. 1.65 - —
medium-light shade, bbls. lb. 2.10 - —
medium shade, bbls ..... lb. 2.25 - —
dark shade, bbls ..... lb. 2.40 - —
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works ..... lb. 1.65 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs, l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0675- —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.13 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works. lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., c.l., works lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb lots, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Mercury oxide, tech., c.l., works. lb. 5.77 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .02¾- —
Naphthol, ITR, bbls., works ..... lb. 5.25 - —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .08 - —
Para toner, bbls ..... lb. 1.10 - —
chlorinated, kgs ..... lb. 1.10 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 5.35 - 5.60
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 6.40 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex-dock. lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock ..... lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York ..... lb. .06½- —
Red, toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.62 - 1.65
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.62 - 1.65
Turkey, bbls., works ..... lb. .62 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald ..... lb. .26 - .32
Venetian, jobbing, bgs., works lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works ..... lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0675- —
Watchung-type, bbls ..... lb 1.95 —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots ..... gram. 5.00 - 5.50
Resorcinol, tech grade dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 77½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 78½- —
USP, dms., works ..... lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works ..... lb. 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms ..... lb 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs ..... lb .15 .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans ..... lb. 25.50 - 34.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb 1.75 Nom.
powd., bbls ..... lb 2.50 Nom.
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd kilo. 65.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 130.00 - —
5'-phosphate-sodium, bots., 100-kilo lots or more kilo. 125.00 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium sodium tartrate).
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib, dms., works, 100% basis lb 10.00 - —
resin, 25-45%, fib, dms., works, 30% basis lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb .03 —
ton lots, same basis ..... lb. .04 —
Rutin, NF, fib, dms., 25-kilo lots, kilo 17.50 - 18.50
10 to 25-kilo lots ..... kilo. 17.50 - 20.00
1 to 10-kilo lots ..... kilo. 18.90 - 20.00
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb .24 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls ..... lb. .49 - .49¼
activated, ground with lime, bbls. lb. .30 - .32
Saccharin, USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Calcium, fib, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins ..... lb. 45.00 - —
Safrol, dms. ..... lb. 1.00 - —
Sage, Cretan, bgs ..... lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. ..... lb. .44 - —
Italian ..... lb. .26 Nom.



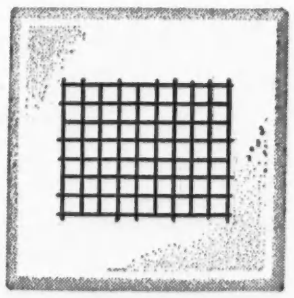
Sago Flour—Sodium Metanilite

Sago flour, raw, bgs.....lb. .07 - .07¼
refd., bgs.....lb. .08½- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 1.00 - —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs...lb. 1.15 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. higher.
Salt rock, paper bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 1.03 - —
table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 1.23 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips bgs. .65 - .66
powd., fib. dms.....lb. .75 - .76
Sarsaparilla root, unp., Honduras, bls lb. .58 - .62
Mexican, bls.....lb. .58 - .62
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls...lb. .45 - —
select, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .95 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.17.40 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd....lb.13.50 -15.50
Senega root, bls.....lb. 3.10 - —
Senna leaves, Alex. whole and half, bls..lb. .19 - —
siftings.....lb. .17 - —

Senna leaves, tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls.....lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - —
pods, bls.....lb. .14 - —
Serpentaria, root, bls.....lb. 5.50 - —
Sesame seed, Egyptian, nat.....lb. .16¾- —
hulled.....lb. .21 - —
Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs.lb. .17½- —
nat., bgs.....lb. .26½- —
Salvadorian, natural.....lb. .17½- —
Syrian, bgs., natural.....lb. .16 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .58 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb lots.....lb. .60 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb lots.....lb. .61 - —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots....lb. .66 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots....lb. .68 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .69 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots..lb. .49 - .50
No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots.....lb. .47 - .48
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots.....lb. .44 - .45
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots.....lb. No stocks
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
l.c.l., works, exwnse ton.45.00 -55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —

Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works.....lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs....Troy oz. .90¾- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .84½- —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .84½- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .84½- —
100-oz. lots.....oz. .84⅝- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .60 - —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .61½- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .61¾- —
250-oz. lots.....oz. .62¼- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. 1.00 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .45 - —
powd., bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., stock points..100 lbs. 2.90 - 4.67
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., stock points..100 lbs. 3.55 - 4.22
bulk, c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.50 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points..100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points..100 lbs. 3.35 - 5.62
bulk, c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.45 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l. stock points..100 lbs. 5.60 - —
liq., 50%, sellers, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.80 - —
rayon type, sellers, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.80 - 2.90

Soda, caustic, liq., 70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rayon-type, sellers tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l., stock points..100 lbs. 5.30 - —
Sal., conc., bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.30 - —
smaller lots, works....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
dms., c.l., works...lb. .13¾- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30
refd., bbls., works.....lb. .83 - —
p-Aminobenzoic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more..lb. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.35 - 2.45
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted..lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 2.80 - 4.25
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .29½- —
Arsenate, 45% arsenic pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13¾- .14½
Arsenite 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14½
soln., dms., works.....gal. .59 - .67
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots. kilo.12.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo.12.35 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo.12.75 - —
1-kilo lots.....kilo.13.00 - —
bots., 500-gram lots.....kilo.13.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots, or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1890- —
Bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
l.c.l., frt. equald.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.90 - —
soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., works....lb. .38 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).
monohydrated bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½- .11¼
Chloride, tech. (see Salt). USP, bgs.....lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .58 - —
20-ton lots or more, works. lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. .70 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .28 - —
Chromate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13¾- .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms.....lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., dms.....lb. .26½- .27½
USP, XIV gran., dms.....lb. .29½- .30½
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb. lots..lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb lots..lb. .198 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¾- —
anhyd., dms., c.l., works....lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18¾- —
Dichromate (see Sodium bichromate).
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14 - —
Fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .1390- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1430- —
Formate, bgs., c.l., works....lb. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, refd., dms.....lb. .80 - .83
tech, dms.....lb. .35 - —
Glutamate, mono., dms., c.l....lb. 1.20 - —
Hydride, dms., works.....lb. 1.80 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .22½- —
Hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots..lb. .18½- .23
technical (see Soda, Caustic).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less..lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulfate, NF (see Sodium sulfate).
pea crystals, bgs.....100-lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
Hyposulfite, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.90 - 6.90
Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.
Iodide, USP, bots., dms.....lb. 2.55 - 2.62
Lactate, edible, 50%, cbys., dms., works..lb. .21½- —
60% cbys., dms., works..lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, cbys., dms., works.lb. .16½- —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .18½- —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.135.50 -140.50
Sodium metaborate octahydrate in bbls, $24.50 per ton higher.
Metaborate tetrahydrate, dms., c.l., works..ton.204.00 - —
Metallic bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works..lb. .17 - .19
less than 14,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .175 - .195
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld.....lb. .62 - —



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INORGANIC CHEMICALS: Ammonia • Bicarbonate of Soda • Carbon Dioxide • Caustic Potash • Caustic Soda • Chlorine • Hydrazine and Derivatives • Hypochlorite Products • Muriatic Acid • Nitrate of Soda • Nitric Acid • Soda Ash • Sodium Chlorite Products • Sulphate of Alumina • Sulphur (Processed) • Sulphuric Acid
ORGANIC CHEMICALS: Ethylene Oxide • Ethylene Glycols • Polyethylene Glycols • Glycol Ether Solvents • Ethylene Dichloride • Dichloroethylether • Formaldehyde Methanol • Sodium Methylate • Hexamine • Ethylene Diamine • Polyamines • Ethanolamines • Trichlorobenzene • Polychlorobenzene • Trichlorophenol

Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - 7.65
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.20 - 8.10
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - 6.50
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.10 - 7.00
Molybdate, anhyd., dms., dlvd. lb. .88 - —
cryst., dms., works lb. .69 - .73
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton 47.00 - —
bulk c.l., works ton 43.50 - —
imp. 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl Gulf, Pac., whse ton 51.25 - —
bulk c.l., same basis ton 47.75 - —
USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½ - —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.65 - 7.25
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - 7.65
Oxalate, 88% bgs., works 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p Amino salicylate).
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .26½ - .33
pellets, bgs. c.l. same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - .33
Pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .25½ .32
Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb over carlot prices.
Perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .173 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .178 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .1860 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1910 - .196(
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
USP dried powd. bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
monobasic anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.10 - 9.70
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - 8.20
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.05 - 9.65
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.40
Sodium phosphates in dms., 60c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow (see sodium ferrocyanide).
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - 11.60
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works lb. .38½ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41½ - .43½
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.52½ - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.92½ - 8.52½
Salicylate, USP, dms. lb. .74 - .76
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.25 - 4.50
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.65 - 4.80
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.50

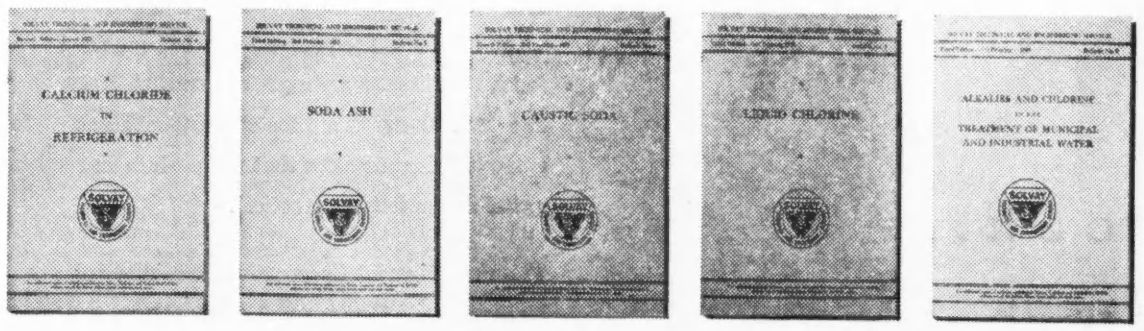
Sales zones are: (1) Atl. States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C. S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kan. Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
Silicate, liq., 40° Be. 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 2.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 2.95
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - 3.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton 62.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .075 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .079 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .548 - .602
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½ - —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E ton 52.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 34.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 31.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .17½ - .18
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½ - .18
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07½ - —
liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton 115.00 - —
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06¼ - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works E., frt. equald lb. .04¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼ - —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sulfocyanide CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .04½ - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms. lb. .55 - .65
tech., anhyd., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —

Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .12½ - —
tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10½ - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾ - —
1-ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l. frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½ - —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .44 - —
l.c.l. frt. adjusted E lb. .46 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.87½ - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.27½ - 8.87½
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.40 9.80
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.80 10.40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 2.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —

Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .31 - .32
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .25 - .26
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .38 - .39
soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .23¼ - —
reg. 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works lb. .16¾ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur. ton 59.00 - —
protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
mechanically refd., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .066 - —

Sparteine sulfate, cns oz. .80 - .85
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls lb. .75 - —
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾ - —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05½ - —
Squill, white, bls lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible bls lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .762 - .772
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 1.00 - 1.01
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .878 - 1.147
hydrous, cryst., dms., works lb. .77 - .78
Sulfate, dms., works lb. .935 - .955
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.17 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.44 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾ - Nom.
ex whse, N. Y. lb. .08¾ - .10
Rice, bgs., l.c.l. lb. 15½ - 16
Wheat, bgs lb. .08½ - .09
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine).


CALCIUM CHLORIDE IN REFRIGERATION
SODA ASH
CAUSTIC SODA
LIQUID CHLORINE
ALKALIES AND CHLORINE IN THE TREATMENT OF MUNICIPAL AND INDUSTRIAL WATER
THE ANALYSIS OF ALKALIES
THE ANALYSIS OF LIQUID CHLORINE AND BLEACH
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- ☐ No. 9—Analysis of Alkalies
- ☐ No. 11—Water Analysis
- ☐ No. 12—The Analysis of Liquid Chlorine and Bleach
- ☐ No. 14—Chlorine Bleach Solutions
- ☐ No. 16—Calcium Chloride

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Stramonium leaves, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .07 - .0745
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .80 - 1.05
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, pars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.78 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton. 56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin, K., bots. oz. 25.00 -25.50
G. (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.14 - —
Sulfate, USP, cryst., cns., 25-oz. lots oz. .96 - —
powd., 100-oz. lots oz. .85 - —
Styrax, USP, es lb 78 - .80
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20½- —
synthetic rubber grade, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose, crude, bgs., dlvd., N. Y. lb. .0555- —
refd., white, bgs., refy., E lb. .0835- —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose, crude, refined).
Sulfabenzamide, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.56
Sodium, dms lb. 4.10 - 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium fib. dms lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 10.60 -11.10
powd., dms lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms lb. 11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, dms lb. 11.60 -12.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP dms lb. 2.50 —
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals. lb. 10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms., lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powd., dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb 1.70 - 1.90
powd., dms lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.40 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF powd. bots. tins. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, microcrystals, dms lb 2.85 - 3.00
powd., dms lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms lb. 2.75 - 2.90
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract. long-ton. 26.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long-ton. 28.00 -31.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port long-ton. 28.00 - —
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines. 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Bichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .04¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¾- —
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¾- —
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex-dock ton. 132.00 - —
ground, bgs., ex-dock ton. 127.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .88 - .91
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 33.00 -39.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 19.40 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 37.00 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 28.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 31.00 -36.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 34.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works ton. 38.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 20.00 35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .11¾- —
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd lb. .07½- —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd., lb. .07¼- —
guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .08⅜- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .08⅜- —
special tanks, dlvd lb. .07 - —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08¾- .09
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .09¾- .10¼
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk, unit-ton. 4.25 - —
Chicago, bulk, unit-ton. 5.25 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse lb. .08½- .10
Siamese, med., bgs., ex whse. lb. .06¼- .06¾
Tar acid oil, 15-28%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis gal. .39 - —
25-28½%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar, emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartarate).
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., fib. dms lb. .67½- .74
Terpineol, dms., l.c.l, dlvd. E lb. .20¾- —
extra, dms lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75
prime, dms lb. .55 - .70
Propionate, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .70 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .68 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).
USP 55 gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21¼
smaller dms., works lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .62½- —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb. 12.50 -15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb. 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.25 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - —
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.30 - —
Theophylline, anyhd. or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USF, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. lar fib. dms kilo. 60.00 - —
ampule grade kilo. 62.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo. 62.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .72 - —
less tons lots lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fig. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots. kilo. 450.00 -500.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs lb. .19 - .22½
Spanish, bgs. lb. .09 - —
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Iodide, NF, dms. lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Metal (Straits) lb. .93⅞- —
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd., (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton. 120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y., c.l., ton. 137.50 - —
5-ton lots ton. 142.50 - —
ton lots ton. 147.50 - —
rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27½- —
Milled titanium dioxide, $7.50 per ton higher.
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00

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Yes, it's the white pigment that helps make a finish that dreams are made on. TITANOX-RA-50 and TITANOX-RA-NC are the chalking-resistant rutile titanium dioxides that make white and pastel dream finishes practical.

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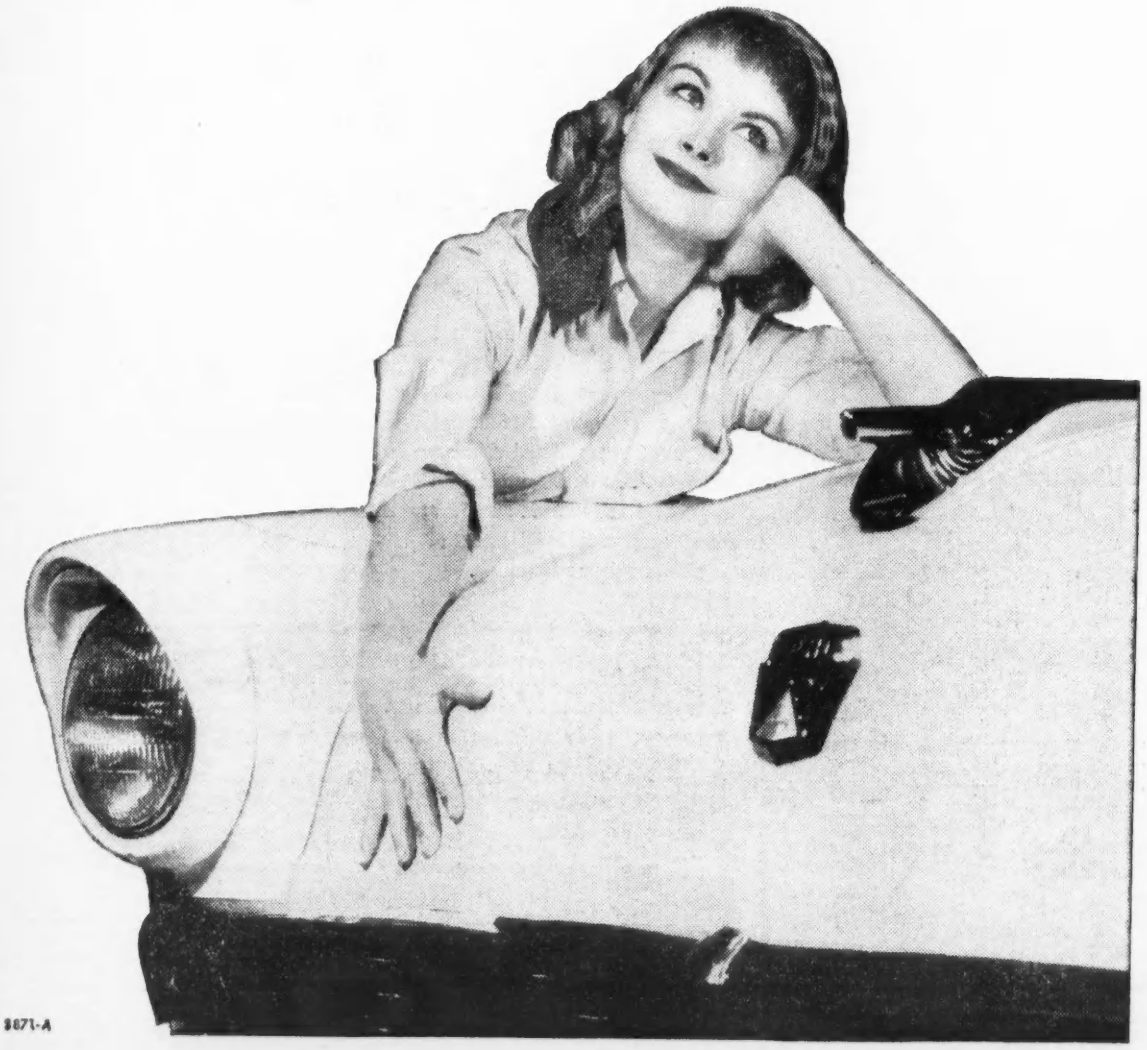

3871-A

Titanium pigment, calcium-rutile base, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
high-tinting, dms., c.l. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. lb. .09½ - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .39¾ - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots. kilo.149.65 - —
Acetate kilo.136.00 - —
d-a-Tocopherol acetate kilo.185.00 - —
d-a-Tocopherol acid succinate kilo.165.00 - —
o-Tolidine, base, paste, 100% basis, kgs. lb. 1.35 - —
Dry, 100% basis, kgs lb. 1.40 - —
Hydrochloride, paste, 100% basis. lb. 1.35 - —
Tolu balsam, cns lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb. .70 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - .61
Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .32 - —
Chicago, dist. gal. .32 - —
Cleveland dist. gal. .32 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .33½ - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point Md. gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32 - —
petroleum, indust., 2°, tanks, works:—Albany, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River Ill. gal. .35 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
powd., fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.04 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .27 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ref. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .43 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .40 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l. works, frt. equald lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10¾ - —
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .12½ - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys. works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34½ - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .37½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .34½ - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .45¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .46¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .43¾ - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20¾ - —
Trimethylamine 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .42½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dms., dlvd. E lb. .51½ - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21½ - —
Prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works. kilo.165.00 - —
Tungsten metal powd., 2-3 microns, dms., works lb. 4.85 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots. gram. .75 - .85
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton.120.00 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. E. ex whse ton.140.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), dlvd., E ton.105.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va. ton.126.00 - —
Urea-ammonia, liquor, C grade, tankcars, same basis ton.124.50 - —
37 grade tankcars, same basis. ton.153.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms. lb. 1.45 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls. lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.75.00 -76.00
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex-dock ton.58.00 - —
extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .08½ - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 7.50 - —
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 6.75 - 7.00
whole, tins lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Tahiti, cs. lb. 6.25 - —
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots. lb. 6.50 - 6.75
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex lignin, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½ - —
tankcars, dlvd. E lb. .16½ - —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gal., dlvd. E lb. .17½ - —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Chloride monomer, tanks, works. lb. .11 - .12
Ether, USP, anasthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals, bot. 1.12 - —
75 c.s. bot. 1.56 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Vinyl propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.36 - —
1 to 9 dms, works lb. 1.50 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.33 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½ - —
tasks, frt. ald lb. .16½ - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in nat., vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 - .04¾
lots of 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .025 - .05¼
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - .05¾
Vitamin A acetate, syn., crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼ - —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.67.50 - —

BO-DEE® MINERAL STABLE VITAMIN D_3

WISCONSIN ALUMNI RESEARCH FOUNDATION
Approved for VITAMIN D upon periodic tests

Product of N. V. Philips-Roxane, The Netherlands

VITAMIN D_3 POTENCY OF BO-DEE UNDIMINISHED FOR PERIODS IN EXCESS OF 12 MONTHS

In tests conducted by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation—12 month tests at 30 day intervals—showed no loss of potency of Bo-Dee Mineral Stable Vitamin D_3 when mixed with the following minerals:

GROUND LIMESTONE	FERROUS SULFATE
STEAMED BONE MEAL	COPPER SULPHATE
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE	MANGANESE SULPHATE
MAGNESIUM SULPHATE	COBALT SULPHATE

TO THE BEST OF OUR KNOWLEDGE THESE RESULTS HAVE NEVER BEEN DUPLICATED

Other Bowman D Products

Pure D_3 Crystalline • Water Miscible D_2 and D_3 in powder form or liquid
Calciferol • D_2 and D_3 in oil

CHARLES BOWMAN & COMPANY

220 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.
600 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 5, Ill.
130 Central Avenue, Holland, Mich.
170 East California Street, Pasadena 1, Calif.

Vitamin A Acetate—Yohimbine Hydrochloride

Vitamin A acetate, syn., crystalline beads, 325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
liq., in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Palmitate liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B_6 complex natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_{12} crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram.245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram.185.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver Calciferol, and Viosterol)
D_2, dry 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 - —
less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 - —
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gram bots gram, 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls. lb. 2.25 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
25-49-lb. lots, N. Y. or Chicago lb. 2.05 - —
5-24-lb. lots, cns. N. Y. or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bales, ex dock ton.99.00 - —
merchantable, bales, ex dock.ton.96.00 - —
Extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .09¾- .10
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¾- —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax, amorph. (see Wax micro crystalline).
Bayberry, bgs. lb. .45 - .47
Bees, crude, African, bgs. lb. .67 - .68
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .70 - .72
Central American, bgs. lb. .69 - .70
Chilian, bgs. lb. .70 - .72
refd., USP, bleached, white bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .80 - .82
slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .79 - .81
yellow bricks, 100-lb. ctns.lb. .73 - .75
slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. 72 - .74
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .58 - .59
refd., bgs lb. .61 - .62
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh 7c. per lb. higher, 80 mesh 7c.; 100-200 mesh 8c.
Wax, carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .72 - .74
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 Nom.
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .88 - .90
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .74 - .76
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .83 - .85
tech, bgs., ton lots lb. .75 - .76
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .75 - .77
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .83 - .85
yellow No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.30 - 1.32
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.32 - 1.35
Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, cs. lb. .47 - .48
Microcrystalline, 170-175° F., m.p., ASTM, penertation 15-20 ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works. lb. .14 - .15
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .15 - .16
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- .13½
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .13½- .14½
white ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - .26
smaller lots, group 3, works lb. .26 - .27
180°-185°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11; amber, ctns., 20,000-lb. lots, same basis.lb. .17 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .18 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .16½- —
Wax, microcrystalline, 180-185°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11, white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .29 - —
100°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .21½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .19½- —
white, ctns, 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .35½- —
Montan, dom., refd., bgs. lb. .27 Nom.
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb. No prices.
German, bgs. lb. No prices.
Ouricury, refd., pure, bgs. lb. .88 - .90
tech., bgs. lb. .86 - .88
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs. lb. .30 - .33
cakes cs. lb. .31 - .34
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, 80 lbs. ctns., works lb. .65 - .75
spot lb. .67¼- .72¼
White lead (see Lead, White).
White pine bark, rossed, bls. lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP powd., dms., lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .18 - .19
rossed, bls. lb. .19 - .22
Witch hazel, bark, bls. lb. .16 - .17
leaves, bls. lb. .20 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.39.50 - —
l.c.l. ex whse. ton 56.00 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works. ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. ton.44.00 - —
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs. lb. .20 - .25
Levant, bgs. lb. 4.25 - 4.50

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
56°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
Fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.11 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.14 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist. gal. .35 - —
Cleveland dist. gal. .34½- —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Middletown, Ohio. gal. .34 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio. gal. .32½- —
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns. lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
200 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C., E of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul. lb. .35 - —
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidine, AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.10 - —
AAOT bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.85 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. lb. 3.15 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.85 - —
Selenide lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 1.05 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N.C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island. lb. .33 - .33⅛
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼ higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex. 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa, 10 g, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome. lb. 2.25 - —
G pigment, bbls. lb. 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .0205- .0345
pure, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .11¾- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 5.60 - —
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd. lb. .27 - .27⅛
basic, dlvd. lb. .31 - .32⅛
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. 40 42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin. oz. 4.30 - 4.50

For the 1st time!

META-XYLENE in commercial production

Have you considered the opportunities xylene isomer intermediates offer you for new or improved products? Or, perhaps a xylene isomer will provide you a better, more economical raw material as an alternative route in your present production.

Oronite was the pioneer and is today the leading producer of xylene isomers—the only source offering all three xylene isomers (meta, para, ortho) in commercial quantities. Inquiries are invited; trial quantities available. Contact the Oronite office nearest you for further information.

and

Oronite is your only commercial source for all 3 xylene isomers!

Typical tests of current production

		TYPICAL TESTS
META-XYLENE	Meta-Xylene, % (wt.)	95.1
	Boiling Range, °C (start to dry)	1.0
	Specific Gravity, 60°/60°F	0.869
	Color, Saybolt	+30
	Sulfur Compounds, as H_2S or SO_2	None
	Paraffins, %	0
PARA-XYLENE	Para-Xylene, % (wt.)	95.4
	Boiling Range, °C (start to dry)	1.0
	Specific Gravity, 60°/60°F	0.865
	Color, Saybolt	+30
	Sulfur Compounds, as H_2S or SO_2	None
	Paraffins, %	0.20
ORTHO-XYLENE	Ortho-Xylene, % (wt.)	86.3
	Boiling Range, °C (start to dry)	1.2
	Specific Gravity, 60°/60°F	0.875
	Color, Saybolt	+21
	Sulfur Compounds, as H_2S or SO_2	None
	Paraffins, %	8.0

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY
EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 200 Bush Street, San Francisco 20, California
SALES OFFICES
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y. — 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Illinois
450 Mission Street, San Francisco 5, Calif. — Mercantile Securities Bldg., Dallas 1, Texas
Carew Tower, Cincinnati 2, Ohio — 714 W. Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles 15, Calif.
36 Avenue William-Favre, Geneva, Switzerland

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.38 - —
1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.40 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.43 - —
Zinc acetate, NF VIII, dms	lb.	.53 - —
tech., dms., works	lb.	.27 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.192 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.202 - —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42 - —
precipitated, powd., dms	lb.	.26 - —
soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		5.50 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.10 - —
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.85 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		10.10 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.60 - —
gran. fib. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		10.85 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).		
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.523 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works, lb.		.17½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½- —
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.49 - .50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.22 - .37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.13½- —
New York	lb.	.14 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24½- —
10% Zn dms frt alld	lb.	.30 - —
Oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½- —
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½- —
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾- —
French process, coml., green seal, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼- —
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.		
Phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.39 - —
powd., dms	lb.	.42 - .49
Resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.29 - —
Silicofluoride, dms., works	lb	.12½- .14
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.39 - —
	lb.	.39 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.40 - .44
Sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd E, 100 lbs.		8.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E	100 lbs.	9.75 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.		
USP, gran, dms	lb.	.26 - —
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2530- —
Undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.25 - 2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).		
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.65 - —
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.75 - —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.26 - .41½
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works, lb.		.03¼- —
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅜- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works, lb.		.04 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.06¼- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04⅛- —
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅜- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works, lb.		.04⅝- —
500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.		
Zirconium acetate, 13% com., ZrO., c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works	lb.	.23 - —
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00 - 8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb.	4.50 - 7.00
Oxide, 92½-99%, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs.,		
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44 - —
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.44½- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works	lb.	.45 - —
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50 - —
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½- —
smaller lots, works, lb.		.48 - —
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59 - —
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60 - —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60½- —
smaller lots, works, lb.		.63 - —
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½- —

Nickel Gov't Subsidy

—*Continued from page 5*

ernment should exercise stronger controls over the supply. He contends that:

- Nickel from stockpile diversions and normal sources of supply for non-defense uses is finding its way into the premium price market.
- Nickel allocated for defense purposes is in excess of defense requirements and that such excesses are also finding their way into the premium price market.
- Nickel platers are facing added cost burdens by reason of having to purchase the premium price nickel in order to stay in business.

After pointing out that ODM does not exercise control over nickel diverted from deliveries to the stockpile, Mr. Flemming added that he did not believe that under our free-enterprise system controls on nickel for non-defense uses can be justified in the current situation.

If controls were imposed, he continued, it would not change the supply situation, but would only lead to pressures for a larger share of the supply from industries claiming to be defense-related.

He added that it was the opinion of the Business and Defense Services Administration that most of the highest price nickel originates in Japan, France, Germany, and from the sale of secondary nickel obtained from scrap. The sale of this material at higher than market prices is not illegal, Mr. Flemming noted.

Comments on Diversion of Metal

As to defense supplies being diverted to the premium price market, the ODM director stated that BDSA has a strict and explicit regulation which prescribes the disposition that is to be made of allocated nickel which is in excess of defense needs, and the agency is vigorously patrolling the use of defense rated orders and nickel received thereunder.

With regard to the third point raised, Mr. Flemming again called attention to the fact that sale of certain imports of nickel or nickel excess to non-defense consumer needs at very high prices is not illegal.

While the government has complete sympathy with the problem of consumers regarding the added burden placed on them, he said, it has no acceptable alternative course to follow which would substantially improve the situation.

Samincorp Sets Up Unit To Handle Chemical Trade

Semicorp South American Minerals & Merchandise Corporation, New York, has announced that as of June 1, the chemical trading of this corporation will be handled by a new division.

Shepard Diviison of Semincorp will handle the import, export, sale and distribution of industrial and fine chemicals and raw materials. B. John Shepard, of Shepard Chemical International, Inc., has been appointed manager of this division.

Synthesis Gas

—*Continued from page 3*

from synthesis gas obtained from the coking of coal.

"It is expected that the partial oxidation process will eventually replace the present process for making synthesis gas at Morgantown," Mr. Wright said, "and that this will strengthen the plant's competitive position relative to newer plants using natural gas or petroleum as raw material."

The partial oxidation process being used is one developed by the Texaco Development Company. It is now in commercial operation elsewhere using natural gas and fuel oil as raw materials, and a small pilot unit has operated successfully on coal. The Morgantown experimental unit will determine the feasibility of commercial-scale operation using coal.

The process involves the partial combustion of coal with oxygen at high pressure to produce a synthesis gas, consisting principally of hydrogen and carbon monoxide, suitable for use in the manufacture of ammonia, methanol and related chemicals.

The existing plant will continue in full operation during the period of experimentation with the new unit, Mr. Wright said.

Ethyl Cellulose Correction

OPD had a story in its last issue with an incorrect head. The text of the article, correct in all particulars, reported that the Bureau of Foreign Commerce has placed ethyl cellulose in all unfinished forms on the positive list of commodities which can be exported from the United States only under valid individual licenses. The headline incorrectly stated that the material has been removed from the BFC positive list.

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Incorporating Drug, Paint and Oil Trade, The New York Drug Bulletin, The Weekly Drug News, New York Druggists' Price Current, The Soap Makers Journal, Oil and Paint Review, and International Petroleum Reporter.

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Labor Laws in Conflict

Of course, nothing can be done about it this year; but there is a serious need for a correction of the federal discrimination against the railroads with respect of employment relations. The railroads are handicapped too much by other statutory discriminations in taxes and other things. They are under a competitive handicap which is not at all in keeping with the services they have performed, are performing, and can perform for the welfare of this country and its people.

The employment relations discrimination, which has a broad economic significance, has been brought emphatically to public notice by the recent decision of the federal supreme court that unions of railroad employees can enforce union shop agreements in states whose laws prohibit such restrictions upon an individual's right to work. Such state laws are specifically respected in the Taft-Hartley act; but the railroad labor law, at least by implication, bypasses them, and the supreme court ruled that the difference came under the constitutional provision that a federal law takes precedence over conflicting state statutes.

It has been commented publicly that the judicial ruling in the railroad union shop case is a severe blow to state's rights. That is not a "constitutional" conclusion. The ruling is more seriously a severe blow to the rights of the individual; if he can legally be forced to pay for the right to work, his position is little better than partial servitude.

The controversy over what are called "wreck" laws by labor leaders and "right to work" laws by those who believe that "free labor" is something more than a catchword has innumerable ramifications, many of which on the "wreck" side are very difficult to follow with any degree of logic or common sense. The laws are even called "immoral," probably because they deprive the labor boss of a means of livelihood—for which he does not have to pay. They do not prohibit the voluntary enrollment of workers in a union.

The high court's upholding of the permitting of railroad union shop agreements is clearly in keeping with the relevant constitutional and statutory provisions. It does not strike at state's rights; but the federal law on which it is based does so strike—and cripple. Nothing can be done in any state to protect its statutorily expressed consideration for the rights of its citizens. The remedy lies wholly in the hands of the federal legislators. The railroad labor law should give such state positions the respectful recognition they get in the Taft-Hartley act. All who believe in state's rights and all who have respect for the rights of the individual should join in an endeavor to get congress to wipe out the slight it laid upon states and individuals five years ago. Now is the time to start such a campaign in order that it may have something like adequate development by the time congress has got out of the entangling meshes of election-year expediency.

Slowing Down Is Good

Those who have no compelling reason or desire for wishful thinking or hopeful viewing with reference to economic conditions can find—and many of them are reporting such finding—much to commend in the slowing down of the gait of progress which has not as a whole been prosperity. Of course, they, being in large measure believers in the old adage "more haste, less speed," are categoried in the horse and buggy age by the short-sighted far-looking who like to think that nothing going less than a thousand miles an hour is even moving.

It is still possible for business—the economy, if you will—as well as for individuals to get too fast for its speed and too big for its size. Unfortunately, that ancient truth is not known to all too many who are so busy push-push-pushing with their heads down that they can't see where they are going, and some governmental agency has to step in and slow them down—or hoist them out of a ditch.

There is a difference of opinion in the automotive industry over the relation of the federal "tight-money" program to the slump in car production. It is clear that the tightening of credit practices did cause a slowdown in the already inadequate buying of cars. But, if that bubble-blowing had not been slowed, there would have been a bust with far wider and worse repercussions than those which are beginning to revive among the people of Detroit the feeling expressed there along such lines as "I wish to God the automobile bunch would get out of this town and stay out"—something more than twenty-five years ago—although those who fore-thought up the GAW scheme are far better off than were the workers in that earlier bust.

One of the big aspects of the "We-gotta-grow" policy is beginning at least to spray a bit of cool water on the public relations of some of the already big enterprises. It is the steadily dawning fact that the public will have to pay through higher prices in goodly part for the gigantic expansions now being planned and pushed. Although costs of production, especially in the way of wages, are going to contribute substantially toward the necessity of raising selling prices, the consuming public will not be looking so much at that factor because a large portion of it will be benefited by the pay boosts. But, even those who will get more pay are not going to take their contributing to the fianancing of expansion in their stride. Very many of them have had their gait slowed down by the credit restraints. They cannot, or at least will not, see that they have to help the big ones keep on galloping.

Problem in Drug Advertising

Drug advertising is getting another pushdown from the Federal Trade Commission. Assumably, the move has been motivated largely by statements of value in the advertising of products claimed to be useful in the relieving of pains of arthritis and other rheumatic afflictions and of headaches. The commission's view is that such claims have in many instances been overdrawn, or at least overstated. It takes the position that they should be clearly limited to effects with reference to "minor" pains or "simple" headaches and referred to as "temporary."

Those limitations obviously are not easy to understand. The qualifying terms "minor" and "simple" can mean almost anything—or nothing—depending on individual reactions. They certainly cannot be informatively interpreted by a sufferer in need of, and in search for, relief; although from the advertiser's point of view it might confidently be assumed that a pain which was relieved by his product was a "minor" one; a headache similarly responding was a "simple" one. But, that could have only an ex post facto application.

It is equally unsatisfactory to endeavor to determine when the relief afforded by a medicine is "temporary." Some will contend that, if a pain or an ache comes on after a time of relief, it is a new one, and the previous attack was permanently relieved. Others, especially those who know something from experience with pains and aches, know that the relief afforded by an analgesic or an anodyne is but temporary. It is well known to them that a pain or an ache is a symptom; and as such is to be expected to recur as long as the underlying cause has not been eliminated.

It is being recommended in the drug trade that the wishes of the Federal Trade Commission with regard to cautionary information in advertising be complied with to a "reasonable" extent. But, there is some confusion over how a statement of advice, such as is given on labels, that a physician be consulted if a pain or other symptom persists or recurs frequently, could be introduced unless the FTC advice that the relief to be expected would be temporary were followed—a condition which does not seem to be very popular.

The atmosphere surrounding this latest revival of official regulatory interest in advertising claims is, as it was on previous occasions, clouded, or smogged, or something with the consequences of the splitting of regulation of the doing of business in drugs between the Federal Trade Commission and the Food and Drug Administration. There may again be attempts to get federal legislation that would put both advertising and labeling under one regulatory agency—the Food and Drug Administration. The two agencies now involved are supposed to have some sort of a working arrangement; but it is seldom discernible in any effect in the areas of advertising.

If the problem gets any more perplexing, it might be well for the drug trade to endeavor to set up relations with the Federal Trade Commission similar to those which it has by way of the contact committee with the Food and Drug Administration. In terms of public relations, its advertising will serve the trade much more desirably if kept within bounds similar to those now applying to labeling.

Washington Talks It Over

Interstate Oil Compact Investigation by Justice Unit Won't Happen This Year, as Senate Squelches It.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

There isn't going to be any full-fledged investigation by the Justice department of the operations of the Interstate Oil Compact, at least not this year. The senate has put its foot down hard on such an undertaking, and even liberal Sen. Paul Douglas of Illinois thinks such a proposition is "absurd".

Incidentally, Mr. Douglas was responsible for the matter coming up in the first place. Last year when the question of extending the life of the oil compact came up in the senate, Mr. Douglas succeeded in getting an amendment adopted to have the Justice department submit an annual report on whether the compact was being used to fix prices, or otherwise violate the antitrust laws.

When congress began considering the annual money bills for the departments earlier this year, Justice got the house to approve an appropriation of more than $4,000,000 for its antitrust division, which included nearly $700,000 for investigation of the oil compact.

When the senate appropriations committee got to looking into the matter, however, it discovered that only $92,000 is appropriated to administer the compact and it just didn't seem right to spend $700,000 to see how $92,000 was being spent.

The senate agreed with its appropriations committee and Sen. Douglas concurred. He said he believed the high estimate of the cost of the inquiry was made deliberately to reduce the real purpose of his amendment to an absurdity. The matter wound up by the senate allotting $25,000 for the study.

Small Business Committee Spat

Members of the house small business committee are quarreling among themselves over whether the committee is doing the kind of job for little business that is expected of it.

Ranking Republican member, Rep. William S. Hill of Colorado, has accused the chairman, Rep. Wright Patman of Texas, of shirking his duties because he hasn't called the full committee into meeting even once during the five months of the current session.

He also says the subcommittees are sticking their noses into matters of no concern to the small business committee, but which belong to other committees of the house.

Rep. Patman, of course, isn't taking the criticism lying down. He and other Democratic members of the house filled several dozen pages of the *Congressional Record* the other day defending the committee.

But Rep. Hill says nobody yet has explained why there hasn't been a meeting of the full committee or why the subcommittees are running around "in pursuits as useless for foxterrier dogs chasing the community cats."

And so it goes until the curtain rings down on the political campaigning next fall.

TVA's Ammoniation Patent

A patent issued to Tennessee Valley Authority recently completes the patenting of the process and equipment TVA engineers developed several years ago for ammoniating fertilizer mixtures and superphosphates. The latest patent covers the ammoniation equipment, and a patent issued to TVA in January covers the ammoniation process.

TVA said its ammonization development is being widely adopted by the fertilizer industry. Royalty-free licenses have already been issued by TVA to forty fertilizer producers to use the process and to fifteen equipment manufacturers to manufacture the equipment.

In addition to the two patents on fertilizer ammoniation, patents issued in 1956 cover developments on a process for the production of carbonated nitric phosphate fertilizer, improvements in methods for the crystallization of ammonium nitrate, and an improved process for the drying gases by contact with phosphoric acid. The latest patent is the 109th issued to TVA since its fertilizer and munitions research and development program was started in 1933.

Patent Office Seeking Help

The Patent Office is beating the bushes for technical help that will enable it to get rid of the backlog of patent applications that has been growing rather than shrinking over the years.

Congress is taking the first step this year to substantially increase the appropriations for the agency and larger and larger appropriations are planned for the years ahead.

It now takes upwards of four years to get an application through the agency and as the inventions to be patented become more and more complex through the advances of science and chemistry there is no hope of the situation ever being improved with the present limited personnel.

Studies are being given to the possibilities of applying automation to patent searches and examinations but such a system is still mostly a dream and a long way from perfection.

Meanwhile, the agency is hopeful that about 300 scientists or technicians educated in engineering, chemistry or physics will step forward to fill the openings now available.

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3. Coarse grind—unscreened (1 mesh and finer, 25-30% through 20 mesh).
4. Coarse screened (same as coarse grind, screened to remove 20 mesh and finer).

This material is a grayish crystalline solid with maximum iron content of 0.05%. "Extra fine" and "fine" grinds contain 97.5% $AlCl_3$. "Coarse grind" and "coarse screened" contain 98.5% $AlCl_3$.

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Heavy Chemicals

Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate detergent and soapers grade was reduced last week. Rubber industry grade continued without change. Aluminum metaphosphate was sharply increased, the increase nearly doubling the previous price. Industrial potassium chloride was boosted two dollars per ton. The move had been anticipated by the industry for some time, owing to an accumulation of production and handling costs.

Anhydrous aluminum chloride was raised in price. Chlorine and caustic soda demands were such that producers did not have large surpluses of one or the other on hand.

Otherwise, heavy chemicals prices continued without change. Chlorine and the alkalies reported continuing good business, but there were some signs of the onset of vacation shutdown periods, which normally cause declines in sales during the summer.

Phosphate sales, particularly to the detergent industry, were off last week due to normal seasonal influences. Phosphoric acid trade continued good with industrial consumers, but the fertilizer picture remained weak.

Mineral acid sales in general were strong and active, with both bulk and package business being transacted in large volumes. Steel, rayon, government use, and other applications kept the market firm.

The copper market continued highly unsettled, with London prices sharply lower than the domestic producers' price of 46 cents. Custom smelters in this country, faced with lack of demand for either copper metal or mill products, dropped prices to 42 cents early in the week.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended June 1 at 101.1 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 100.1 percent for the previous week and 99.6 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acid, Chromic—Business was reported slower than previously, partly due to seasonal influences and partly because of the decline in automobile production.

Producers continued to point out, however, that the drop-off in sales had not been as severe as had been expected, and that sales levels were still above those for the corresponding period in 1954.

Acid, Hydrochloric—Demand continued active last week for all types of containers and bulk delivery. Steel operations remained above 95 percent, accounting for a large volume of acid.

Output of neoprene also continued to move at good levels, despite auto production cutbacks and hydrochloric consumption for this end use was also heavy.

Vinyl chloride and other organic chemical output remained at a high level, and demand from that quarter continued brisk for hydrochloric.

The supply picture showed little change. In some areas of the northeast and midwest, facilities were being pressed to capacity to fill incoming orders. In parts of the south and southwest, where production of byproduct hydrochloric was heavy due to large quantity output of chlorinated hydrocarbons, supplies were lengthy.

Acid, Hydrofluoric—Demand for stainless steel was one of the key factors in a continuing strong market last week. Inquiry also held up well for fluorinated propellants and refrigerants.

Acid, Nitric—Stainless steel, nitration of organics, and government takings served to keep this market strong. Producers anticipated no price changes during the remainder of the quarter.

Acid, Phosphoric—Food industry and industrial demand in general were said to have held up well during the past few weeks. However, uncertainty among purchasers in the agricultural field caused a below-expectation consumption in that area.

Acid, Sulfuric—Among sulfuric consumers, steel remained active, as steel output last week was estimated at 2,375,000 tons, or 96.5 percent of capacity by the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Actual output the previous week was 2,396,000 tons, or 97.3 percent of capacity. Actual output one year ago last week was 2,312,000 tons, or 95.8 percent of 1955 capacity.

Rayon intake of sulfuric acid also continued in large volume, and while rayon output this year has been lower than 1955 levels, producers indicated that production was continuing well above 1954.

Aluminum Chloride — Anhydrous was raised ½c. per pound by a producer, effective immediately on spot and July 1 on contract.

Anhydrous chloride was newly quoted at 16c. per pound, carlots, truckloads, freight equalized, and 16½c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.

Smaller packages were as follows:—100-pound drums, 18c. to 18½c. per pound, as to quantity, and 50-pound drums, 20c. to 20½c. per pound, same basis.

Aluminum Metaphosphate—This material was increased sharply May 24 by a producer. Price in carlot drum quantities rose to $50 per hundred pounds, from a previous price of $27.50 per cwt.

Less carlots quantities of this specialty item were increased to $52 per cwt. from the old price of $35 per cwt.

Borax — Demand for anhydrous borax was such that some producers reported that they were running up to ten days late on shipments. Supplies of anhydrous borax were expected to be more in balance during future weeks, with the onset of the summer vacation and inventory period.

Some aspects of business were reported affected by shutdowns in some consuming

Price Trends

Advanced

Aluminum chloride, anhyd., ½c. per lb.
Potassium chloride, indust., $2 per ton.

Reduced

Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, 1c. per lb.
Stannate, 1.2c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, 1.8c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, 1.9c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 2.5c. per lb.
hydrous, cryst., 2c. per lb.
Sulfate, 2.5c. per lb.
Tin, 2⅛c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 3, 1955
101.69	101.64	101.57	98.33

For Current Prices see Page 9

Inorganic Chemicals Output: March

The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census indicate production of industrially important inorganic chemicals, in tons.

	March	Feb.		March	Feb.
Acid, chromic	1,586	1,465	Soda, caustic, electrolytic, liq.	329,278	303,945
Hydrochloric	81,245	74,897	lime-soda, process, liq.	40,205	37,406
Hydrofluoric	5,969	6,113	Sodium bicarbonate	9,471	10,207
Nitric	231,405	211,530	Chlorate	4,577	3,660
Phosphoric	331,582	313,691	Metal	11,612	10,600
Sulfuric, new	1,390,948	1,298,696	Phosphate, monobasic	904	798
Aluminum chloride, anhyd	3,180	3,084	Dibasic	2,531	2,435
liq., cryst	1,873	1,186	Tribasic	4,370	3,297
Calcium carbide	87,155	91,550	Meta	4,952	4,484
Carbon dioxide, liq., gas.	18,842	17,291	Tetra	10,004	8,822
solid	34,768	29,423	Acid pyro	1,303	1,258
Phosphorus, elemental	28,050	25,026	Tripoly	48,775	45,942
Oychloride	1,491	1,734	Silicate	52,261	57,706
Trichloride	1,519	1,507	Sulfate, anhyd	26,800	25,131
Potash, caustic, liq.	10,028	8,796	Glaubers salt	12,592	11,939
solid	1,870	1,867	Saltcake, coml	57,828	56,451
Soda ash, light	236,358	223,087	Sulfide, conc	2,573	2,476
dense	161,650	157,476	other	2,047	2,345
natural	50,707	50,643	Sulfur dioxide	5,561	5,684

Heavy Chemicals

glass plants. However, these shutdowns were said to be of a seasonal nature, for retooling and vacations.

Chlorine—Consuming demand for chlorine, while still sustained at a high level, was believed to have lessened slightly during the week.

This was part of a trend which is usual at this time of year, and is caused by normal seasonal factors, including vacation shutdown and repair periods among consumers.

Potassium Chloride — Industrial grade potassium chloride was hiked $2 per ton last week. Muriate for the chemical industry testing 99.3 percent K Cl was newly quoted at $27 per ton in bulk, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M. New prices were for contracts signed prior to July 1, 1956.

An additional charge of $4.50 per ton was made for bagged material, making the bagged carlot price $31.50 per ton, f.o.b. Carlsbad.

Industrial grade 99.97 percent muriate was also raised $2 per ton, to $29 per ton, bulk, cars, f.o.b. Carlsbad and $33.25 per ton, bags, same basis.

The increase in price of industrial grade muriate was brought about by higher processing costs, as well as an accumulation of increments over the past several years.

Last week, it appeared that agricultural potassium muriate would continue without change despite increased production costs, owing to the soft agricultural market this year.

Potassium Pyrophosphate, Tetrabasic—Tetrapotassium pyro detergent and soapers grade was reduced $1 per hundred pounds, and was newly quoted at $15.50 per cwt., drums, works in carlots and truckloads, and $16.50 per cwt. in less carlots and less truckloads, same basis.

Rubber and other manufacturers' grade of tetrapotassium pyro continued unchanged at $16.50 per cwt., carlots and $17.50, less carlots, same basis.

Soda Ash—Demand for light and dense soda ash remained strong. Glass industry consumption of dense ash for flat sheets was active, although container production appeared to have slackened slightly.

Light ash continued to move in good quantity to producers of aluminum and phosphates, as well as paper and a number of other chemical applications.

Soda, Caustic—There was little change in the market picture from the previous week. Rayon, film, paper and other consuming interests maintained good call.

Some slackening in demand was noted, but this was attributed mainly to seasonal factors.

Sodium Phosphate—Buying interest in the detergent phosphates was said to have fallen off from early spring levels. It was pointed out by producers that consumption of tetrasodium pyro, and tripoly ordinarily declines this time of year, owing to seasonal cutbacks in the manufacture of household detergents.

Sodium Sulfate — The paper industry continued to be an active consumer, as witnessed by the persistent high rate of paper output during the past several months.

Some trade sources indicated that stocks of saltcake were lessening in some areas, owing to inadequacy of drying facilities for byproduct cake. However, it was emphasized that no shortage was foreseen now or for the near future.

Tin Chemicals—With lower tin, potassium stannate was quoted at 68.2c. to 74.8c. per pound; sodium stannate, 54.8c. to 60.2c.; stannic chloride, 76.2c. to 77.2c.; stannous chloride, anhydrous, 87.8c. to $1.147; hydrous crystals, 77c. to 78c.; and sulfate, 93.5c. to 95.5c.

Nonferrous Metals

Copper — Custom smelters cut copper prices to 40c. per pound, spot last week, although producers continued to quote 46c. per pound for copper delivered to US destinations.

The world market continued on the weak side, and there appeared to be a lack of buying interest in this country for both copper metal and refined mill products.

Mercury—The market was quiet. Metal was quoted at $265 to $267 per 76-pound flask, spot.

Tin—Tin metal market fluctuated narrowly, with spot straits metal listed at 93⅞c. per pound.

Pesticides Expert Retires After 30 Years With Gov't

Mrs. Laura G. Arrington, well-known in the pesticide industry for her work on industry statistics and supply sources, retired May 31 after nearly thirty years of government service. Mrs. Arrington spent all but four years with the department of Commerce.

During the last fourteen years, she held the position of commodity industry analyst in the field of pesticides and recently completed a world survey of the pesticide industry.

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N,P,K Nutrient Movement to Approximate

—Continued from page 5

ammonia was equivalent to 3,353,000 tons of nitrogen on January 1, 1956.

Other plants that came on stream since then, or that are scheduled for completion this year, should bring the productive capacity above 3,900,000 tons on January 1, 1957. Actual production of synthetic ammonia during the calendar year 1955 was equivalent to 2,601,918 tons of nitrogen.

Nitrogen Stocks Are Higher

Stocks of nitrogen in the hands of producers, manufacturers of mixed fertilizers, and distributors have increased during this season. From 1949 until 1954, January peak-of-the-season stocks of nitrogen—including byproduct material—in the hands of producers in the form of anhydrous and aqua ammonia, ammonium nitrate, ammonium sulfate and nitric acid varied from about 40,000 to around 80,000 tons.

On January 31, 1956, however, stocks at manufacturing plants were equivalent to 289,400 tons of nitrogen in these forms. In former years these stocks decreased between February 1 and March 1 by about 15,000 tons of nitrogen, but in 1956 they increased 2,000 tons.

It is not known how much is in the hands of fertilizer mixers or retail distributors, with the exception of anhydrous ammonia distributors and applicators. It is thought that the latter on January 31, 1956, had at least 150,000 tons of nitrogen in their tanks.

The supply of fertilizer nitrogen for the year ending June 30, 1956, is currently estimated to be 2,303,000 tons or 2.3 percent more than the 1954-55 supply. This includes 2,241,000 tons of US production, less 239,000 tons exported, and plus 301,000 tons imported.

Production of ammonium sulfate, both synthetic and byproduct, has increased more rapidly than was expected. The manufacture of other nitrogenous materials has proceeded approximately according to schedule.

If present prospects are fulfilled, total production of nitrogen for the season will exceed that for 1954-55 by 7 percent. When excess carryover from the previous year is added this figure becomes 12 percent.

Phosphorus — The supply of available P_2O_5 for 1955-56 is estimated at 2,359,000 tons or about 2.6 percent more than was expected last September. Supplies of all types of available phoshates are ample for the immediate future.

The biggest difference from the previous year is in the production of concentrated superphosphate, which is estimated at 690,000 tons, or an increase of 160,000 tons.

Potash—Deliveries of potassium oxide K_2O this year are estimated at 1,931,000 tons, which includes 1,913,000 tons from domestic sources and 151,000 tons of imports, less 133,000 tons of exports. This is an increase of 3.5 percent over the 1954-55 supply.

Metal & Thermit Moves General Office to Rahway

Metal & Thermit Corporation, New York, has moved its general offices to Rahway, N. J. The new general offices telephone number is Fulton 1-3000.

The move affects only the general office personnel of Metal & Thermit. Executive offices at 100 Park avenue, New York, and regional offices in other cities will remain unchanged, except that welding division sales activities formerly conducted at Philadelphia and Newark, N. J., have also been transferred to Rahway.

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Data Offered

A new eight-page, two-color booklet on **dust control with calcium chloride** may be had free of charge by writing to Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, subsidiary of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, at 632 Fort Duquesne boulevard, Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

Copies of two new safety data sheets, **arsenic trioxide** (SD-60) and **phthalic anhydride** (SD-61) are available at 30 cents each from the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, 1625 Eye street, N. W., Washington 6, D.C. The booklets give properties and essential information for the safe handling and use of the two chemicals, including material on shipping containers, storage, waste disposal and health hazards and their control.

"Het" anhydride is the subject of a new seventeen-page bulletin offered by Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y. The new publication, which supersedes preliminary technical data sheet No. 385 and preliminary report No. 1, describes general properties, typical reactions and suggested uses for this versatile chemical now available in semi-commercial quantities.

"Refractory Molybdenum Borides" (Cdb-8), a six-page bulletin describing applications; chemical, physical and mechanical properties; and preparation of molybdenum boride compounds, can be obtained on request from Climax Molybdenum Company, Department L, 500 Fifth avenue, New York 36.

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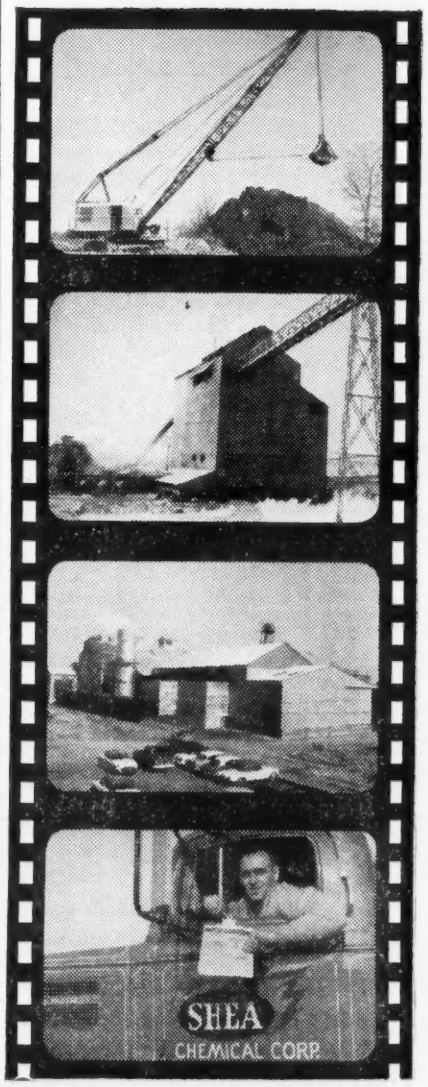

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Aliphatic Organics

Drum prices in carlot and less-carlot quantities were increased one-half cent a pound by one maker late last week on a number of aliphatic organics, including ethanolamines, glycols, glycol ethers, butyl and ethyl acetate. Tankcar quotations are not affected by the change. In the chemicals field, a number of items were reported moving at a slower rate than earlier this year. As indicated by financial statements issued earlier, the first quarter was a period of intensive sales. Second quarter totals were expected to be somewhat lower.

The armed forces and civilian contractors for the government continue as an ever growing factor in considering consumption levels of a number of chemicals. An excellent example of this is hydrogen peroxide. Non-military usage includes bleaching operations in the manufacture of paper and textiles. Hydrogen peroxide has been for a great number of years, of prime importance in rocket propulsion. The "crash" program for the development of the ICBM missile was expected to boost overall consumption of rocket chemicals. Methanol is another chemical which has been moving into military and research uses. It also has been employed as a fuel component for a number of years.

Ethyl alcohol is apparently slated for use as a source of butadiene for some time if recent developments are any valid indication. The government's butadiene-from-alcohol plant has been purchased by the major domestic producer of synthetic ethanol. It has been operating on a leased basis since last year, when production was started up to allievate the tight supply situation in butadiene.

The lacquer solvents groups was reported in plentiful supply. Prices were steady and expected to remain unchanged for the balance of this quarter. The auto cutback has been felt to a slight extent, but most producers aver that the decline in consumption from this source has not been sufficient cause for alarm in view of the steady call from other industries and the probability that the new model changeover will result in production schedules being boosted to their former levels later in the year.

Acrylates—The market for the acrylates was reported to be steadily expanding as new outlets are developed. Polymethacrylate in sheet form used to find its principal use in aircraft but in recent years the civilian market has expanded considerably. A good deal of this material goes into the fabrication of outdoor signs where its ability to withstand weathering, corrosion and the like are of foremost importance. This use in addition to the manufacture of lighting fixtures and skylights continues to keep the demand for plastic sheet at a high level.

Demand from the automotive industry for molding powder from which is fabricated lenses and other molded trim parts has gained importance as well as the use of these materials in household appliance manufacture. Some trade sources predict a rise of as high as 50 percent in molding powder consumption in the next five years.

Derivatives of methacrylic acid are also used in oil additive compounds although this application is exceeded substantially in the use of acrylic emulsions in the production of acrylic paints. The future of acylic paints was reportedly good in view of the decline in monomer costs thus making possible its use in applications where price is an important factor.

Acrylic emulsions are also finding use in leather finishing as well as textile finishing and sizing. The supply picture is adequate, on the whole, and prices, at present, are holding steady.

Acrylonitrile—Demand for acrylonitrile was reported running at sustained levels. According to trade observers, the bulk of current production is going into synthetic fiber production and current capacity was rated sufficiently large to meet trade requirements.

Commercial usage of acrylonitrile has undergone a switch since 1950, according to one trade survey. As recently as that year, the bulk of consumption went into the manufacture of nitrile rubber. At that time acrylic fibers were only a very slight factor in the overall consumption pattern. By the end of this year, the manufacture of synthetic fibers was expected to account for better than half of the market, going to perhaps as high as two-thirds of the overall total produced.

The major technical hurdles which plaugued the early manufacture of acrylic fibers have since been surmounted and it appears that the future is virtually unlimited. Plastics, too, are accounting for some of the current usage and are expected to continue to take increasing quantities of his compound.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 3, 1955
130.93	130.93	131.02	130.50

For Current Prices see Page 9

Alcohol—Demand for ethyl alcohol continues at a good rate, according to trade sources queried. The outlook for the immediate future was for a continued steady demand. According to government statistics, some 20 percent of the overall output of butadiene this year was expected to come from ethyl alcohol. This will involve the diversion of several millions of gallons of ethanol from other industrial consumers and should serve to keep overall consumption of alcohol on a fairly high level for the balance of the year. The purchase of the government's synthetic alcohol plant recently by a major producer of synthetic ethanol was considered quite significant in view of the fact that it has been operating under lease to the major producer of fermentation alcohol in this country.

The supply situation remains adequate and is expected to continue so in the immediate future. Plant capacity for the production of alcohol was estimated to be sufficiently large to cope with trade requirements barring any sudden emergency. Prices were firm and expected to continue in view of the high costs of production and freight costs. It has been estimated that shipping costs account for as high as 40 percent of the selling price of alcohol.

Ethanolamines—The high rate of production of detergents corresponds with the substantial quantity of these compounds moving into this outlet. Other outlets were also holding at fairly steady levels while the supply situation continued to be one of adequacy. Prices were unchanged and expected to hold in the immediate future.

Ethylene Glycol—Demand for ethylene glycol was reported to be sustained at a healthy clip. Antifreeze makers were said to be currently in production for this winter's requirements and anticipate a slight increase in demand over 1955. Production of ethylene glycol last year totaled 888,400,000 pounds. One major producer anticipates a domestic demand of around 900,000,000 pounds this year and predicts an increase to 970,000,000 pounds in 1958 with requirements reaching 1,070,000,000 pounds by 1960. Production of diethylene and triethylene glycol, should rise about 10 percent by 1960, having totaled about 50,000,000 and 25,000,000 pounds respectively, in 1955.

The supply situation was adequate at present and expected to continue. Seasonal rises in inquiry later in the year may be reflected in some spot tightness but the overall picure was bright. Prices were firm and expected to be sustained in the immediate future.

Formaldehyde—Overall demand for formaldehyde continues at a good rate. The cutback in the demand for plywood, however, on the west coast which resulted from the decline in housing starts, was reflected in a slight easing in inquiry from the makers of plywood adhesives and bonding resins.

The current supply situation was regarded as being healthy in view of the excess of production capacity over actual trade requirements. Producers were optimistic, nevertheless, that demand would continue to increase. Prices are firm and expected to hold steady in view of the

Aliphatic Organics

higher shipping rates and the rising costs of labor, etc.

Glycerine—The spot market continued to reflect a basic heavy inquiry for refined grades. Production remains high, despite some small decline in preceding months and, on the whole, the outlook for the immediate future was for a continued steady demand.

First quarer figures on glycerine would appear to indicate an excellent year for the polyol. Both production and demand are well above the comparable 1955 period. Although stocks were the highest in many months, they were not considered excessive in light of the high rate of overall disappearance. In the first quarter, disappearance was noted to have been some 9,000,000 pounds over the corresponding period last year.

Hydrogen Peroxide—Production of hydrogen peroxide continues to move up as demands of both military and non-military requirements grow. Current production was estimated to be in the neighborhood of 43,000,000 pounds, according to trade sources.

The current expansion goal for this chemical has been set at 45,400,000 pounds by the Office of Defense Mobilization and it appeared probable that this year's output might approach that figure. Security regulations have kept the military's exact share of current output a secret, but it was reportedly considerable. Hydrogen peroxide has been long used in rocket and missile research as well as in naval usages.

The non-military uses for hydrogen peroxide are, of course, numerous. Textile mills as well as paper manufacturers and makers of bleaches account for a big share of the overall output.

Lactose—The spot market in lactose was quiet. Inquiry for domestic material was spotty in some instances. Imported lactose continues to compete strongly with that of domestic manufacture and apparently will continue to constitute a significant factor in the overall market picture in the future.

Supplywise, there was an abundance with output exceeding actual requirements, at the moment. Antobiotics manufacturers have reduced their takings of crude lactose in some cases favoring lower priced carbohydrates as fermintation raw materials.

Pricewise, the market was easy. Edible lactose was reported to be 4½c. below previously reported schedules. The current schedule on this material was 15c. per pound in 30,000 pound lots, with ton lots at 15¾c. and 200-1,800 pound lots at 16¼c.

Crude lactose, fermentation grade, was pegged at 8½c. in bag carlots. USP grade lactose was priced at 21½c. in 30,000 pound lots, in fiber drums, 22¼c. in ton lots and 22¾c. in 200-1,800 pounds lots.

Melamine—The market was quiet following the price decline earlier this month. The reduction was expected to boost overall consumption. Synthetic resins manufacture accounts for the bulk of current sales but the price cut was expected to encourage other potential users to use melamine in instances where prices was formerly the major consideration. There has been increasing interest from manufacturers of wet-strength papers as well as in anchor bonding in cellophane uses, where a moisture-proof layer has to be bonded to cellophane. Supplies of melamine were reported adequate to meet trade requirements.

Methanol—Demand for methanol continues at a steady rate. Supplies were adequate to accommodate trade requirements and expected to continue in the immediate future. Prices were steady and expected to hold.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone—Demand for MEK was reported to be running at a good clip. The slow-down in auto manufacture has not been noticeable to any great degree, according to trade sources queried. The overall picture was bright and the prospects for the immediate future good. The manufacture of appliances and the like is a major source of consumption of this lacquer solvent and has served to absorb any loss in business from the auto makers, it was pointed out. Supplies were reported ample and expected to continue while prices were firm.

Pentaerythritol—Demand for pentaerythritol or PE as it is called, continues at a fairly steady rate. Competition between PE and other polyols which go into protective coatings manufacture, continues strong. Prices were firm and not expected to change in the immediate future.

The supply situation was one of adequacy and current and anticipated capacity was expected to suffice for the requirements of the country for some time. Producers of pentaerythritol, it was reported, expect domestic demand this year to approximate 65 to 70,000,000 pounds. Consumption was expected to go to 75-80,000,000 pounds in 1958 and finally to 90-95,000,000 pounds in 1960.

Production of PE in March amounted to 5,580,830 pounds according to the Tariff Commission compared to 5,286,947 pounds in February, 1956.

Propylene Glycol—Demand for propylene glycol continues at a seasonally good pace. Propylene glycol is used in a number of diversified industries and hence, consumption rates are more or less uniform throughout the year. This polyol is not as subject to seasonal factors as some chemicals although it is consumed in greater quantities in the manufacture of cosmetics and drug preparations, consumption of which are stepped up during the warm weather months.

According to industry sources, consumption of propylene glycol has been slowly climbing. One source predicted a 20 percent increase above 1955 by 1960. Prices are currently stable and expected to hold unchanged in the immediate future.

Production of propylene glycol in March totaled 5,381,116 pounds compared to 5,787,450 pounds turned out in February, according to the Tariff Commission.

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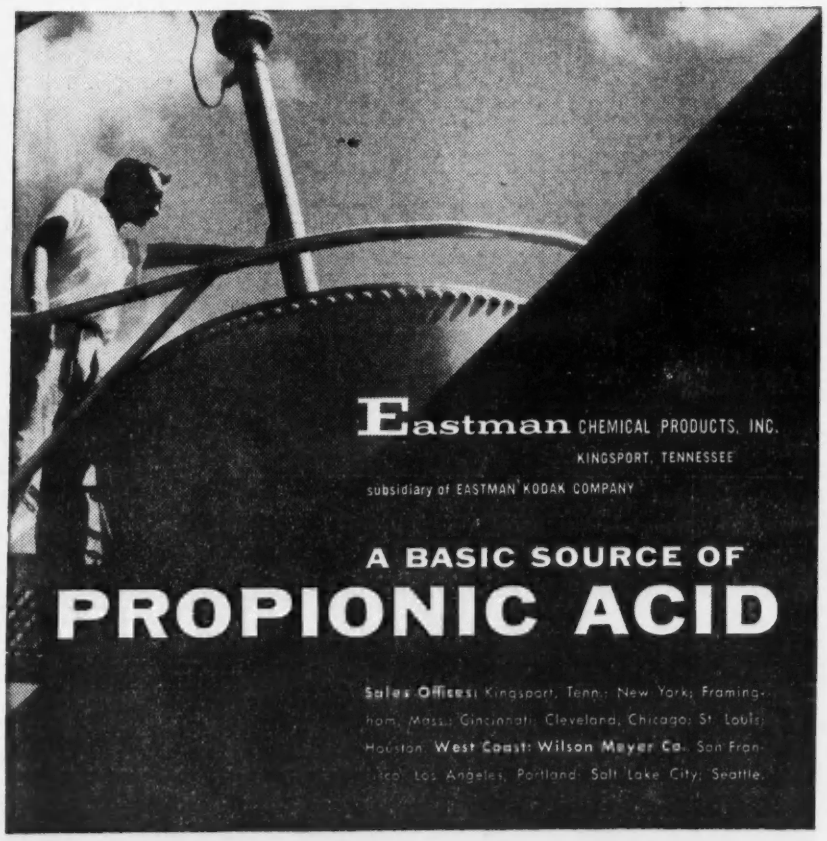
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Jobs & People

American Cyanamid Company, New York — **Frederick J. Edwards** has been named assistant advertising and sales promotion manager of Cyanamid's industrial chemicals division.

American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles — **Ralph Vreeland** has become process engineer at the American Potash plant in Los Angeles.

American Viscose Corporation—**John A. Cushman** has been appointed manager of Avisco's cellophane plant at Marcus Hook, Pa.

Dixon Chemical & Research, Inc., Clifton, N. J.—**Robert L. McCormick, jr.,** has been made assistant sales manager of the Philadelphia office for Dixon Chemical.

Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York—**Dr. J. A. Robertson** has been named supervisor of chemical microscopy at the new central research laboratory which the FMC chemical divisions have under construction near Princeton, N. J.

Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio—**D. W. Eugene** has become manager of national trade sales maintenance for Glidden's paint division.

Glyco Products Company, New York—**H. Bennet,** Glyco president, has been elected a member of Tau Beta Pi, honor engineering society, Epsilon chapter of New York University.

Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J.—**Robert A. Hardt,** vice-president and director of Hoffman-La Roche, will receive a Doctor of Pharmacy degree from Rutgers University at its commencement exercises this Wednesday.

Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind. —**Dr. Stanley F. Kern** has been appointed to the new post of assistant director of Eli Lilly's control division.

Michigan Chemical Corporation, St. Louis, Mich.—**John A. Holderried** has joined Michigan Chemical's research staff.

National Pharmaceutical Council —**Newell Stewart,** NPC executive vice-president, received an honorary Doctor of Science degree from the University of Arizona last week.

National Starch Products, Inc., New York—**Burton I. Fink,** who for the past two years has represented the resin division of National Starch at its Atlanta, Ga., office, has been placed in charge of the firm's new branch at Miami, Fla.

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich. —**Dr. George A. Rieveschl, jr.,** scientific assistant to the Parke-Davis president, will receive an honorary Doctor of Science degree at the University of Cincinnati's commencement this Friday.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company of Washington, Tacoma, Wash.—**Edwin J. Pinigis** has been made technical supervisor for agricultural chemicals in the southern division, with headquarters in Bryan, Tex.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.—**George B. Anderson** has become assistant sales manager of automotive finish sales for Pittsburgh Plate's Ditzler color division in Detroit, Mich.

Reading Testing Laboratories, Inc., Reading, Pa.—**A. L. Krum** has become regional manager for Reading Testing.

Winthrop Laboratories, Rensselaer, N. Y.—**John F. Gain, jr.,** has been made assistant director of control at Winthrop's main plant in Rensselaer.

Tyron, Inc., Is Formed To Handle Industry Research

The formation of Tyron, Inc., has been announced. Tyron was organized to undertake industrial research, development, and manufacture on its own account or on a contract basis in the fields of mechanical and chemical processes, including heat transfer, combustion, fluid mechanics, corrosion, and materials of construction.

The staff is also familiar with such problems as the development of special power plants, the cooling of electronic equipment, the cooling of high-speed vehicles, the cooling and lubrication of high-speed power plants, the "potting" of electron'c components for thermal, moisture and shock protection as well as the design and development of special fluid flow devices such as flow meters, ejectors, thrust augmentors, pumps and compressors.

Certain-teed Recommends Formation of Gypsum Unit

Directors of Certain-teed Products Corporation, Ardmore, Pa., have recommended that stock in a proposed new company, Bestwall Gypsum, be issued to stockholders at the rate of one share of stock in the new concern for three shares of Certain-teed.

Under the proposal, Bestwall Gypsum would operate Certain-teed's present gypsum and paper products business.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Reports of a heavy catch in the Gulf and initial operations of the Atlantic fishing fleet gave buyers an opportunity to bid down prices of fishmeal and scrap. Quotations on both dropped $6 per ton to prices at week's end of $136 for meal and $132 for scrap. The feed market eased off, and bonemeal declined $5 per ton. Tankage was off 25 cents per unit-ton in Chicago. Quotations on other animal proteins were nominally unchanged, but the tone of the market was flabby and prices were shaded.

In agreement with increases announced in recent weeks for the 14½ and 17 percent grades of defluorinated phosphate, a $2 per ton increase in the price of the 18 percent grade was made effective June 1.

There were additional announcements of muriate of potash prices for the coming fertilizer year but no appreciable changes.

Ammonium sulfate figured in some sales as a top dressing, for cotton, in the main, and additional trade was anticipated for the rice crop just appearing in Arkansas and parts of Louisiana and for tung nuts in Louisiana and Mississippi.

Competitive products, such as urea, nitrate of soda, ammonium nitrate, were unchanged but prices were regarded as unsettled in view of the recent sharp decline in the sulfate price.

In contrast to the generally sulggish market for agricultural chemicals, the pesticides continued to move prosperously. DDT and BHC were sold up and very tight. The weed killers, strong all season, were notably active.

Price Trends

Advanced

Defluorinated phosphate, 18% P, $2 per ton.

Reduced

Bonemeal, $5 per ton.
Fishmeal, $6 per ton.
Fishscrap, $6 per ton.
Tankage, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 3, 1955
108.89	109.99	110.04	110.72

For Current Prices see Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonia, Anhydrous—A major producer quoted the price for commercial grade material at $80 per ton effective beginning July 1 at points other than the west coast, freight equalized with that to the nearest shipping point.

Production in March reported by the Bureau of Census, including output of four plants not previously reported, amounted to 313,048 short tons, compared to that of 286,743 short tons in February and 285,239 short tons in March, 1955.

Producers' stocks declined from 176,009 to 158,396 short tons between the end of February and the end of March.

Ammonium Nitrate—March production of 228,057 short tons of 100 percent nitrate contained in solution included 194,498 short tons of fertilizer grade, the Bureau of Census reported. The figure includes output of one firm not previously reported.

Production in the previous month amounted to 202,951 short tons, including 166,971 short tons of fertilizer grade. That for March, 1955, was 182,915 short tons, including 158,285 short tons of fertilizer grade.

Total producers' stocks declined from 228,313 short tons at the end of February to 194,359 short tons at the end of March. Producers' stocks of fertilizer grade declined from 216,713 short tons at the end of February to 185,997 short tons at the end of March.

Ammonium Sulfate—The $32 price currently prevailing on ammonium sulfate will be extended into the new season. While the price of $32 was not guaranteed, and could be raised if conditions warranted it, protection of inventories against price decline through June 30, 1957, was extended to contract customers by a major producer.

Some material was moved for top dressing, mostly for cotton crops. Producers expected some additional business for application to rice, coming in now in Arkansas and northern and western Louisiana, and to tung nut crops in southern Mississippi and northern Louisiana.

The Bureau of Census reported production other than that from cokeovens amounted to 98,910 short tons in March, compared to output of 104,395 short tons in the month previous and 115,606 short tons in March, 1955.

Producers' stocks rose from 146,744 short tons at the end of February to 155,502 short tons at the end of March.

March exports (OPD May 28) were valued at $4,408,835. Most of the material was sent to Korea and India.

Animal Proteins—Fishmeal and scrap prices tumbled $6 per ton. Buyers bid the price down as news circulated of a heavy catch in the Gulf and Atlantic fleet opened the season last Monday. Initial reports on the Atlantic fleet described the catch as fair. Supply was good, demand fair. The market was unsettled.

Quotations toward the close of the week were $136 for meal, $132 for scrap.

Business fell away abruptly in the feed trade, resulting in declines in bonemeal and tankage prices. Bonemeal was still weak at $55 per ton, off $5 from previous quotations. Tankage was a little easier in Chicago and down 25c. per unit-ton to a new quotation of $5.25.

Castor Pomace — The price was still listed at $40 per ton in some quarters, but the only perceptible activity was in sales closed at $35. Material was scarce.

Potash—Additional price lists for the coming fertilizer year were issued last week. They included no change from current quotations.
rent quotations except such as to extend the spread of prices on bagged material from $26 to $26.50 per ton on contracts negotiated prior to July 1 and from $27.20 to $27.75 per ton on sales negotiated later.

Defluorinated Phosphate—In line with an identical increase for the 14½ percent and 17 percent grades instituted a few weeks ago, the price of the 18 percent grade was hiked $2 per ton effective June 1. The quotation was changed from $62.10 to $64.10 per ton.

Reason given for the increase was intention to recover in part the previously absorbed recent increases in costs of labor, freight and processing.

Phosphate Rock—The following figures in short tons (2,000 pounds of 100 percent a.p.a.) indicate production, disposition and stocks of superphosphate, as reported by the Bureau of Census:—
season.

Normal	March	February
Production	154,392	*147,584
Shipments	104,366	*76,603
Stocks at end	205,933	*242,162
Enriched		
Production	1,623	1,736
Shipments	636	278
Stocks at end	2,682	3,019
Concentrated		
Production	74,414	*75,965
Shipments	88,161	*81,705
Stocks at end	133,779	*150,086
Wet-Base Goods		
Production	424	279
Shipments	1,056	362
Stocks at end	2,182	3,084
Totals		
Production	250,208	*243,934
Shipments	219,033	*179,110
Stocks at end	372,880	*432,524

*Revised.

Business was good in local areas, potatoes on Long Island and in New Jersey, for example, but the bright spots didn't add up to much from the standpoint of volume. Over all, producers estimated the season's sales would total from 8 to 10 percent less than they did in the previous year.

Pesticides Output

Following are production statistics reported by the Tariff Commission representing the number of pounds of certain pesticides produced in March, 1956, and corresponding data for the previous month

	March	February
DDT	11,083,360	10,742,191
2,4-D*	2,521,997	2,500,072
Ester & salts	2,038,719	2,093,147
Acid equivalent	1,622,942	1,654,742
BHC	7,946,551	5,964,043
Gamma isomer	1,223,456	899,911
Tetramethylthiuram sulfides	463,742	368,143
2,4,5-T	375,150	403,557

* Includes 2,4-D acid produced, separated and consumed in plant in the manufacture of its derivatives.

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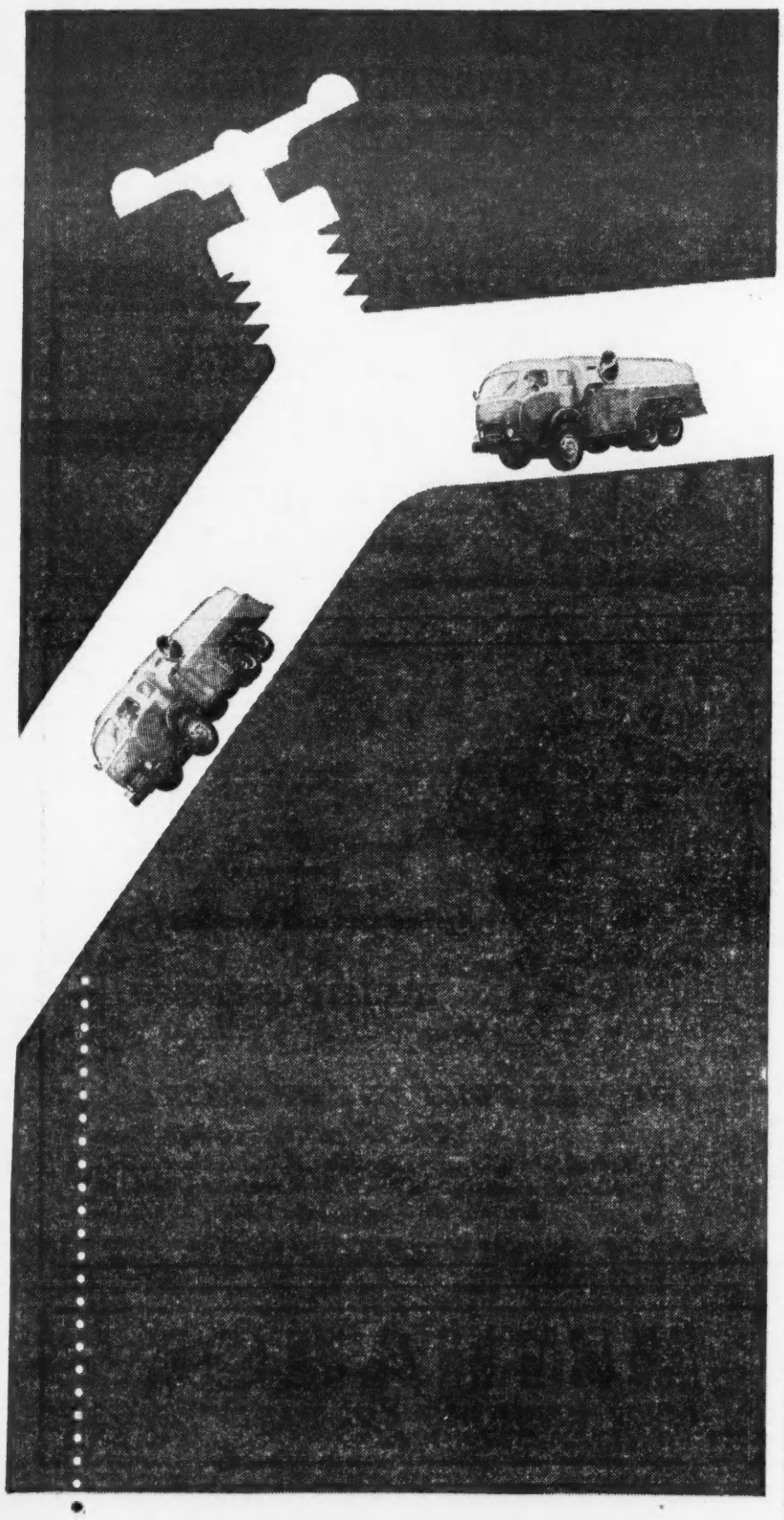

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Allied Chemical

Coal Chemicals

Synthetic phenol was hiked 1 cent per pound in base price effective immediately on spot orders and effective after July 1 in contracts. The price on tanklots moved from 17 to 18 cents per pound. Drum differentials were also increased somewhat. The price for carlots and truck loads moved from 18¾ to 20 cents per pound, while that for less carlots moved from 20½ to 22 cents per pound. Producers gave the reason as their intention to recover partially the increased costs of manufacture and shipment which they said they had been absorbing.

A major producer raised the base price of all grades of natural phenol 1 cent per pound effective June 1 on spot and July 1 under contract and increased drum differentials ½ cent per pound on carlots and ½ cent per pound on less carlots.

Several other increases were announced last week. o-Chlorophenol and p-chlorophenol were priced 1½ cents per pound higher, and the carlots and truck load price of toluenesulfonic acid was raised 1 cent per pound. In each case, the increases were made effective immediately on spot orders and applicable to contracts after July 1.

Effective June 1 on spot orders and July 1 under contract, p-nitrophenol was increased 3 cents per pound, p-phenetidine was increased 3 cents per pound by one producer and left unchanged by another and p-chloroaniline was increased 2 cents per pound.

Effective currently on spot orders and July 1 under contract, p-tert-butyl-phenol was increased 1 cent per pound, and p-phenylphenol was hiked 2 cents per pound.

The threat of a steel strike continued to dominate the market. Urgent buying for benzol again was characteristic.

Cresols were in heavy demand and short supply.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated steel production in the week ended June 3 would amount to 96.5 percent of theoretical capacity, equivalent to 2,375,000 tons of steel. The figure was compared to output of 2,396,000 tons in the week previous, 2,373,000 tons in the comparable week a month ago and 2,312,000 tons in the corresponding week a year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 3, 1955
115.00	115.00	115.01	114.66

For Current Prices see Page 9

Basic Products

Benzol—Material continued very tight. Norman demand, which had been strong enough to provide a good market, was augmented by heavy buying preparatory to possible stoppage of cokeoven production in event of a steel strike.

Consumer inventories were mounting. Producers expected a lull in trade if the steel industry should successfully negotiate a new contract with labor. Consumers would stop buying, they reasoned, until these stocks should have been reduced to normal.

Phenol—Major sources of production will market synthetic phenol at 18c. per pound in tanklots, effective in contracts after July 1. The increase, which amounts to 1c. per pound, was made effective on spot orders immediately when announcement was made last week.

The differential for smaller orders was also increased somewhat. Carlots and truckloads, heretofore priced at 18¾c. per pound, were increased to 20c. per pound. Less carlots price was increased 1½c. per pound, from 20½ to 22c. per pound Specific quotations for orders of 1,000 pounds or more were discontinued.

Prices in galvanized (rather than stainless steel) drums included a 1c. per pound premium.

OPD will indicate a spread in phenol prices until the issue of July 9 in order to include both the current spot market and current contract prices.

Revised prices on the 90 to 92 percent grade were 16c. per pound in tanklots, 18c. in carlots, 19c. in less carlots.

Those on the 82 to 84 percent grade were 15½c. per pound in tanklots, 17½c. in carlots, 18½c. in less carlots.

Those on 39°C material were 17½c. per pound in tanklots, 19½c. in carlots, 20½c. in less carlots.

A major producer announced a 1c. per pound increase in the base price of all grades of natural phenols effective June 1 on spot sales and July 1 under contracts. At the same time, the drum differentials were increased ¼c. per pound on carlots and ½c. per pound on less carlots.

Producers said the increases were undertaken to offset partially the increased costs of manufacture and shipment which the industry had been absorbing.

Xylol—The market was firm. Supply,

Aromatic Chemicals Output: March

Following are statistics based on data compiled by the Tariff Commission relating to production of certain aromatic chemicals during March and corresponding figures for the month previous, with percentage change indicated. Figures representing cokeoven production of benzol, creosote oil, crude naphthalene and toluol are those previously published with other figures reported by the Bureau of Mines. Where no figure is given, it is because available data would have disclosed confidential information or because the data on hand were believed to be incomplete. Dyes are identified by color index or prototype number.

		March 1956	*February 1956*	*Percent Change*
Acetanilide, tech and USP	lbs.	.....	407,444	....
Aniline	lbs.	13,168,948	12,593,299	+ 4
Benzol, tar distillers	gals.	2,610,138	1,628,328	+60
Cokeoven operators	gals.	16,722,340	16,019,081	+ 4
Total from coal sources	gals.	19,332,478	17,647,409	+10
Petroleum operators	gals.	11,072,147	9,758,375	+13
Total from all sources	gals.	30,404,625	27,405,784	+11
Creosote oil (100 percent creosote basis)				
Tar distillers	gals.	7,840,664	6,678,232	+17
Cokeoven operators	gals.	2,325,637	2,147,185	+ 8
Total	gals.	10,166,301	8,825,417	+15
Cresols, meta-para	lbs.	1,094,901	1,065,524	+ 3
Ortho-meta-para	lbs.	1,348,786	.....	....
Cresylic Acid, refined, all sources	lbs.	4,811,046	4,947,856	— 3
Dyes, C. I. 202, chrome blue black R	lbs.	.....	.....	....
C. I. 581, direct black EW	lbs.	381,269	375,448	+ 2
P. 302, naphthol AS	lbs.	140,778	96,460	+46
Monochlorobenzene	lbs.	40,191,143	38,427,821	+ 5
Naphthalene, crude, tar distillers	lbs.	26,357,169	26,936,525	— 2
Cokeoven operators	lbs.	17,003,606	16,094,959	+ 6
Total crude	lbs.	43,360,775	43,031,484	+ 1
Refined, tar distillers	lbs.	7,224,034	7,838,413	— 8
Phenol, tech. and USP, all sources	lbs.	45,662,812	42,304,721	+ 8
Phthalic Anhydride	lbs.	29,625,054	28,713,670	+ 3
Styrene, from all plants	lbs.	92,758,136	90,775,618	+ 2
Toluol, cokeoven operators	gals.	3,611,329	3,240,793	+11
From other sources	gals.	13,955,530	12,092,507	+15
Total from all sources	gals.	17,566,859	15,333,300	+15
Xylol, from all sources	gals.	10,638,595	*10,829,000	— 2

*Revised.

Coal Chemicals

which had been short in recent months, was now tighter than ever, as consumers braced themselves for the possibility of a strike in the steel industry and resultant severely curtailed production.

Cokeoven production was holding up at a high level, though it was possibly down very slightly from the peak level reached several weeks ago. Steel production had slowed a bit, from about 100 percent of capacity production to around 96 or 97 percent of capacity.

Far more drastic reduction of cokeoven production was expected in the next few months, whatever the outcome of labor negotiations in the steel industry. A strike would, of course, cut off cokeoven production entirely, or virtually so. In event a strike is forestalled, steel production might be reduced to 75 or 80 percent of capacity for a while to allow the level of consumer inventories of steel to subside to normal.

Intermediates

Acid, Toluenesulfonic—Prices on spot were hiked effective immediately from 16c. to 17c. per pound for carlots and truck loads and from 17½c. to 18c. per pound for less carlots. The new quotations will be applicable to contracts after July 1.

p-tert-Butyl-phenol—A 1c. per pound increase in prices was announced effective currently on spot sales and beginning July 1 on contracts.

The new prices were 27½c. per pound in carlots, 28½c. per pound in less carlots. Shipping terms were f.o.b. plant.

p-Chloroaniline—Prices were advanced 2c. per pound effective June 1 on spot orders and July 1 under contracts. The carlots price was advanced from 75c. to 77c. per pound, while the less carlots quotation was increased from 77c. to 79c. per pound. Shipping terms were freight allowed east.

o-Chlorophenol—Effectively immediately on spot orders and July 1 on contracts, prices were increased 1½c. per pound. The price on carlots rises from 35½c. to 37c., while that for smaller orders goes up from 36½c. to 38c.

p-Chlorophenol—Prices were increased 1½c. per pound, effective at once on spot and on July 1 on material sold under contract. The change increases quotations from 35½c. to 37c. per pound for carlots and from 36½c. to 38c. per pound for less carlots.

p-Nitrophenol—Prices effective June 1 on spot orders and after July 1 under contract were hiked to 51c. per pound on carlots and 53c. per pound on less carlots, freight allowed east. The increase amounted to 3c. per pound over the previous price of 50c. per pound, quantity unspecified.

p-Phenetidine — Effective from June 1 on spot orders and after July 1 under contract, a major producer announced prices at $1 per pound on carlots, freight allowed east, and $1.03 per pound for less carlots. The move represented a 3c. per pound increase. Another major producer was still quoting less carlots at $1 per pound, freight allowed east, up to press time.

p-Phenylphenol—A 2c. per pound increase in prices was made effective currently on spot sales and after July 1 under contracts. The new prices, f.o.b. works, were 37c. per pound in carlots, 41½c. per pound in less carlots.

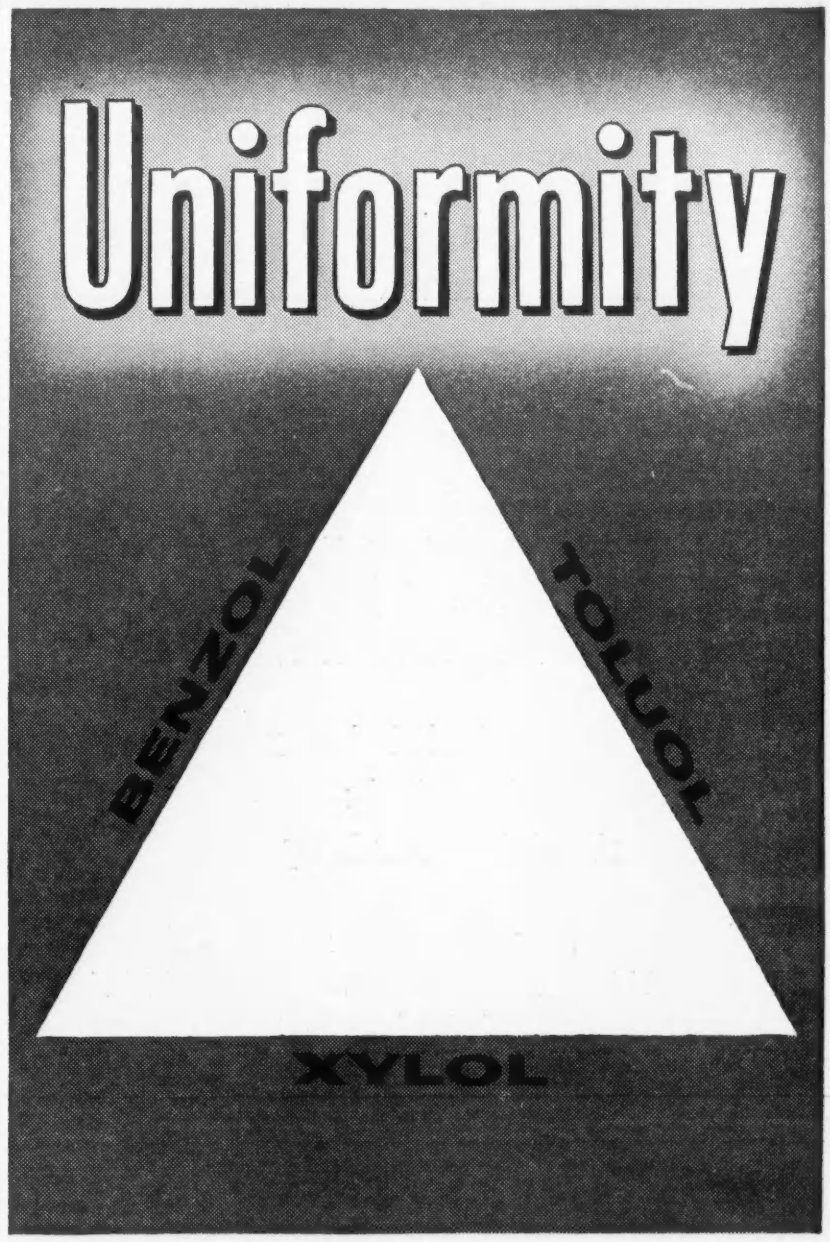
Phthalic Anhydride — Business was slower.

It was difficult to determine just how much the slump amounted to. Producers were determined to maintain the current high rate of production. Fairly substantial inventories had been accumulated in some instances.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending June 3 was as follows:—

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	924,427
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	39,362,713
Benzol	gals.	3,518,788
Coaltar	gals.	17,295,737
Creosote oil	gals.	670,955
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	3,742,440
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	13,419
Toluol	gals.	775,326
Xylol	gals.	223,652



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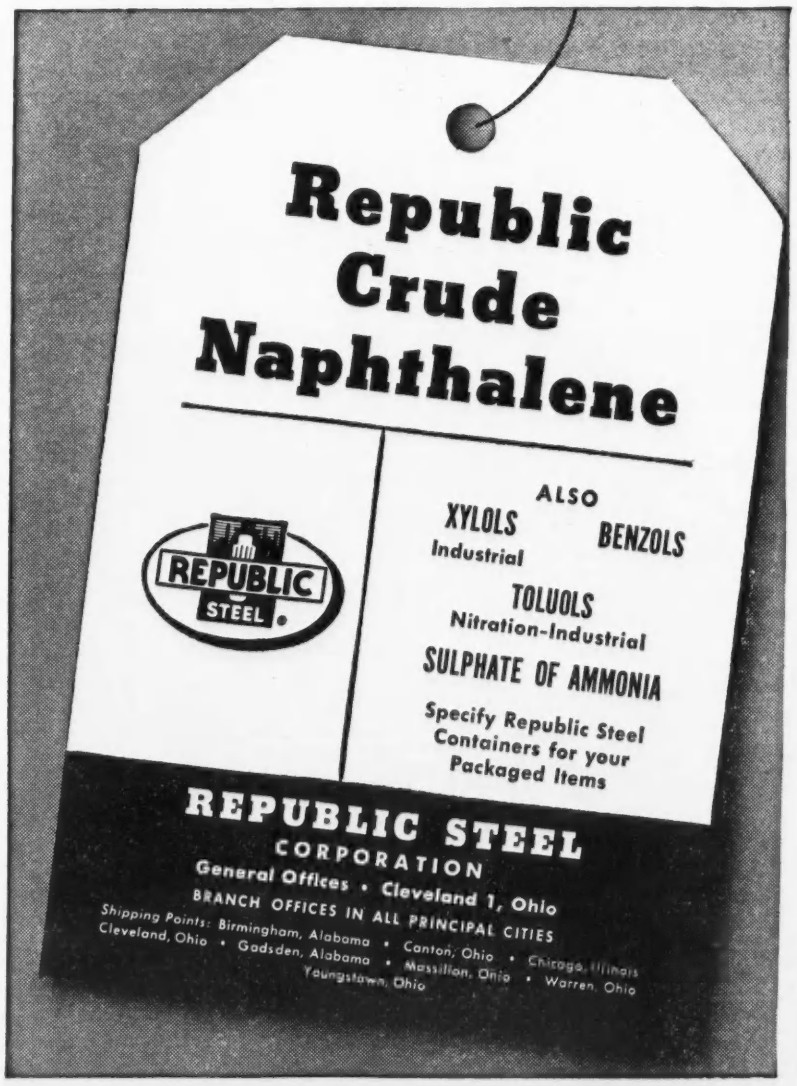
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NP55-2

Dow Administration Center Will Be Built in Midland

Plans to build a new administrative center in Midland, Mich., have been announced by Dow Chemical Company. The center in its final form will be a group of buildings in an area almost a half mile long and a quarter mile wide containing headquarters for the entire company.

Ground is to be broken for the first units of the center this summer. The unit to be built first is the chemical sales and technical Service Building, which is expected to be completed late in 1957.

The next units to be built are an executive office building, which will be the heart of the center, and a plastics building.

The executive office building will house the company officers, staff departments, general services, and cafeteria. The plastics building will be headquarters for the plastics management and staff, plastics sales, coatings technical service, plastics technical service, and related groups.

The chemical sales and technical service building will house the general chemicals management; the organic, inorganic, "dowicide," alkali, solvents and agricultural chemicals sales departments; the technical service and development department, including sections of it now quartered in Bay City, Mich.; the company's traffic department; and related service groups.

Owens-Illinois Will Construct Cuban Bottle Producing Unit

Plans for construction of a multi-million-dollar bottle manufacturing plant at San Jose de las Lajas, twenty miles southeast of Havana, Cuba, were announced last week by Owens-Illinois Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio.

Work will start on June 15 following ground-breaking ceremonies which will be attended by government and business officials from Cuba and the United States.

Scheduled for completion in the latter part of next year, the plant, equipped with three glass melting furnaces, will be capable of producing about 72 million bottles and drinking glasses per year. The principal products will be glass containers for the packaging of foods, beverages, and drugs.

The plant will be operated by Compania de Vidrios Owens-Illinois de Cuba, S. A., a wholly-owned O-I subsidiary.

Heyden Chemical Names Two to Regional Posts

Knox Price has been appointed western regional sales manager of Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York. Mr. Price also will continue as west coast sales manager of Nuodex Products Company, a division of Heyden, a position he has held since 1951.

Earl Hanson has been appointed western regional representative to assist Mr. Price on both Heyden and Nuodex activities.

HEADS PLASTICS FIRM: Walter J. A. Connor, elected president of American Plastics Corporation, New York, a subsidiary of Heyden Chemical Corporation.

Arnold, Hoffman Appoints

Arnold, Hoffman & Co. has announced the appointment of Leonard G. Tubbs as general sales manager. Mr. Tubbs was formerly sales manager for the company's northern branch, and he will continue his present duties temporarily.

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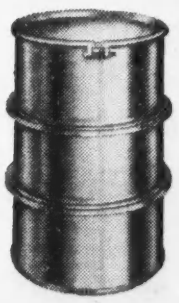

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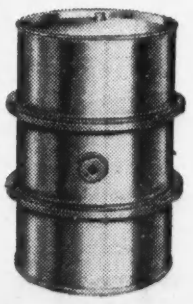

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Bids Wanted

Acetone, 71,000 gals., tech., East & West Coast, inv. 131, June 14, Armed Services Petroleum Purchasing Agency, Washington 25, D. C.

Ammonium perchlorate, 7,260 lbs., inv. 600-1807, June 11, Navy Purchasing Office, Navy Dept., Tempo "D" Bldg., 4th & Independence Ave., S.W., Washington 25, D. C.

Butyl alcohol, 3,850 gals. tech., East & West Coast, inv. 131, June 14, Armed Services, Petroleum Purchasing Agency, Washington 25, D. C.

Calcium carbide, 200,000 lbs., tech., inv. 254-B, June 5, Procurement Officer, Charleston Naval Shipyard, Charleston, S. C.

Hydrochloric acid, 10,000 lbs., tech., inv. 22022, June 6, Supply Dept., Bldg. 83, Phila. Naval Shipyard, Navy Dept., Naval Base, Phila. 12, Pa.

Insecticide, 119,250 lbs., lindane, powd., 1%, West Coast, inv. N140-1623, June 13, Navy Purchasing Office, Naval Supply Activities, N. Y., 3rd Ave. & 29th St., Bklyn. 32, N. Y.

Paint, 500 1-gal. containers exterior and interior syn. type enamel, metal and wood, ready mixed liquid, gloss finish, inv. 1329-58, June 5, The Army Signal Supply Agency, 225 S. 18th St., Phila. 3, Pa.; 4 gals. syn. gloss, air drying enamel, 25 gals. quick drying, lusterless, lacquer enamel, 300 gals. same, 1,750 gals. clear, lacquer thinner, 30 gals. wrinkle baking enamel, 80 gals. rust inhibiting, zinc chromate paint primer, Avon, Ky., inv. 75, June 8, Contracting Officer, Lexington Signal Depot, Lexington, Ky.; 3,000 gals. vinyl-red fouling paint, 2,700 gals. exterior vinyl-alkyd type paint, inv. 6183, June 25, Treasury Dept., Coast Guard Supply Center, 31st & 3rd Ave., Bklyn., N. Y.; 685 gals. interior, one-coat flat oil paint, 420 gals. exterior, full gloss oil paint, inv. 22004, June 6, 1,200 gals. gum spirits or steam distilled from wood turpentine, inv. 21427, June 5, Supply Dept., Bldg. 83, Phila. Naval Shipyard, Navy Dept., Naval Base, Phila. 12, Pa.

600 gals. air drying syn. gloss enamel, East & West Coast, inv. 2062, June 8, 500 gals. interior, semigloss enamel, Great Lakes, Ill., inv. 2025, June 11, 1,148 gals. kettle-boiled linseed oil, Sharpe Gen. Depot, inv. 2060, June 8, 11,760 lbs. polyvinyl-butyral resin, East & West Coast, inv. 2077, June 15, 8,316 qts. and 158,711 gals. clear, cellulose nitrate dope, inv. 1971, June 12, 5,620 gals. syn. gloss enamel, Topeka AFD, inv. 2003, June 11, 8,309 lbs. rust inhibiting enamel, East & West Coast, inv. 1984, June 12, 3,200 gals. stencil paint, West Coast, inv. 2017, June 7, 37,500 gals. interior, oil deck paint, 2,000 gals. exterior, deck paint, East & West Coast, inv. 1976, June 14, 615 gals. red-lead base, ready mixed, type I paint, 3,526 gals. ready mixed exterior paint, East & West Coast, inv. 2019, June 13, 11,340 lbs. insoluble type, zinc chromate pigment, East & West Coast, inv. 20007, June 8, 3,000 pts. and 4,800 gals. type II, moisture and fungus-resistant varnish, Topeka AFD, inv. 2002, June 12, 4,918 gals. gen. purpose, organic electrical insulating varnish, East & West Coast, inv. 1963, June 11, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Phenol, 36,000 lbs., tech., bulk, Mare Island, Vallejo, Calif., inv. 1988, June 8, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Potassium chromate, 9,100 lbs., yellow cryst., tech., East & West Coast, inv. 2087, June 15, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Silver cyanide, 1,280 lbs., powd., tech., East & West Coast, inv. 2081, June 14, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Sulfuric acid, 5,305 1-gal. bots., electrolyte concentrated specific gravity 1.835 at 15.5°C, inv. 668-B, June 11, (small business only) Contracting Officer, Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.

Toluene, 56,000 gals. tech., inv. 131, East & West Coast, June 14, Armed Services Petroleum Purchasing Agency, Washington 25, D. C.

Tung oil, 24,000 lbs., raw, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Va., inv. 2009, June 8, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Seaton Slated to Head Department of Interior

Fred A. Seaton of Nebraska was appointed last week to be Secretary of the Interior, succeeding Douglas McKay, who resigned six weeks ago to run for the Senate against Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon. Mr. Seaton's confirmation by the senate is expected.

The appointee has been in the Eisenhower Administration since September, 1953. He was an Assistant Secretary of Defense and afterwards an assistant to the President on the White House staff.

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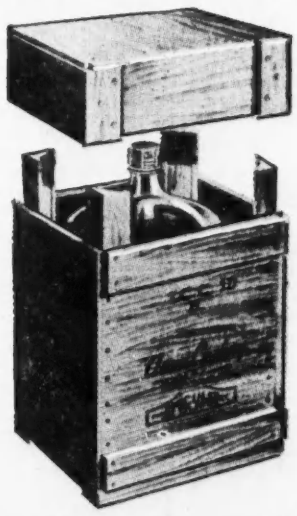

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Drug Rules Issued Again with Changes

—Continued from page 5

of investigational drugs, when requested by the New Drug Branch.

A new subparagraph (b) under section 130.4 explicitly permits incorporation of pertinent data in a new drug application by reference to information already on file with the food and Drug Administration, provided such information has been submitted by the applicant himself or he has been properly authorized to refer to it.

The explanation under paragraph (1) of the new-drug application form has been revised to include the following concepts suggested by the trade:

> Information on the method of manufacture and the composition of the drugs used in investigation is required only when these differ, in a manner that may bias an evaluation of the reports from the description submitted under parts (2), (3) and (4) of the application.
>
> Omission of reports of investigations constitutes grounds for refusal or suspension of an application only if such omission would bias an evaluation of the safety of the drug.

The trade suggestion that applications should not require detailed reports of animal or clinical studies was denied, and the form now includes the statutory language showing that an application should include full reports of adequate tests by all methods reasonably applicable to show whether or not the drug is safe for use as suggested in the labeling.

Paragraphs (2), (3) and (8) of the application form have been revised to include some but not all of the industry recommendations. The revision explicitly permits an applicant to specify reasonable alternatives as to the composition or manufacturing processes used, so that the application need not be supplemented later to provide for trivial changes within the scope of these specified variations.

Detailed information concerning methods of synthesis and other manufacturing processes is required only to the extent necessary to determine and preserve the identity, strength, quality and purity of the new drug. Supplemental applications are required to provide for any changes beyond the scope of specified variations, but only as long as the article remains a new drug or when the change causes it to become a new drug.

The failure to provide by a supplemental application for a change in composition, manufacturing or control operations, the labeling, or other recommendations for use of a new drug, constitutes grounds for suspension of an application only when the failure to submit such information would result in a biased evaluation of the safety of the drug.

Provision Dealing With Labeling

Part (6) of the application form, dealing with labeling, has been revised to conform more closely to language used in regulation 1.106 under section 502 (f) of the act. Changes in this part of the form and a new paragraph 130.4 (b) provide for the conditional filing and conditional effectiveness of new drug applications in the absence of final printed labeling.

However, such an application is regarded as incomplete and not effective if the drug is marketed prior to submission of final printed labeling identical in content to the typewritten or other draft copy submitted with the application.

Part (9) of the application form has been revised to show that the applicant is responsible for complying with the provisions of the application only as long as the article remains a new drug, but the trade suggestion that this paragraph be omitted altogether has been denied.

Sections 130.6 and 130.14 have been revised to include the trade suggestion that the applicant be given any information, other than confidential information, considered in taking an adverse action, including consideration of suspension or refusal of an application.

Section 130.9 has been revised to make its provisions concerning supplemental applications identical to the revised part (8) of the application form. These parts of the regulation contain the new provision:

> "When necessary for the safety of the drug, a supplemental application may be required to specify a period of time within which the proposed change will be made; and in such case the distribution of the drug after such time without such change constitutes distribution without an effective new-drug application."

Section 130.10 contains the new concept that when an applicant is notified of the effectiveness of an application with the proviso that agreed conditions are met, it will become effective on the date the conditions are met. This is required in situations such as conditioning the effectiveness of an application on submission of final printed labeling.

Paragraph 130.30 (b) is changed to meet the trade suggestion that an omission of reports of investigations from an application be considered an untrue statement only when the omission is material in evaluating the safety of the drug. This revision also broadens the grounds for suspending an application to include omission of material facts relating to the identity, strength, quality, and purity of the drug.

Section 130.32 concerning the confidentiality of information in new drug applications contais at the suggestion of the trade a new provision that the Food and Drug Administration will notify the person who submitted the confidential data of any request for access to such data by a person who has been authorized to incorporate it by reference in his own application.

The first sentence under paragraph (b) of section 130.101 has been added at the suggestion of the trade to define the basis of judgment used in switching drugs subject to new drug applications from prescription to over-the-counter labeling. Other recommendations from drug manufacturers for changes in this part of the regulation have been denied as follows:

The proposed addition of the word "new" preceding the word "drug" in the first sentence under 130.101 (a), and a proposed revision of paragraph (c) of this same section have been denied. These changes might have the effect of narrowing by regulation the scope of section 503 (b)(1)(C) of the act.

The result would be to encourage a manufacturer to switch a drug from prescription to over-the-counter labeling without the submission of a new-drug application, whenever in his judgment the article was no longer a new drug under prescription labeling.

These proposed changes are regarded as contrary to the public health protection purposes of the act and contrary to the recommendation in the Citizens Advisory Committee report which states that greater care should be exercised in converting prescription drugs to over-the-counter labeling.

In addition to changes discussed above the revised regulations contain a number of minor or editorial revisions.

Nuclear Corp. Buys Firm

The acquisition of Isotope Specialties Company, Inc., Burbank, Calif., by Nuclear Corporation of America has been announced. Isotope Specialties Company and its staff of radiochemists have experience in the field of industrial applications of radio-activity. The company has facilities for synthesis of a number of organic and inorganic radiochemicals.

Textile, Leather Chemicals

Buying interest for textile and leather chemicals was rather spotty last week as consumers limited purchases in most instances to immediate requirements. Inquiry in forward requirements continued slow. Prices were unchanged and generally steady for most materials. Some weakness was noted in egg derivatives and yolk was reduced 3c. per pound. Flake and technical albumin were unchanged. Potato starch remained unchanged and steady. Stocks in Maine continued scarce. Light production was delivered against former contracts and market was merely nominal. Demand for spot delivery was fairly active and prices were firm at the recent advance. This has increased inquiry for imported starch and some business was noted for prompt shipment. The inability of getting offers of new crop tapioca flour from Brazil has resulted in improved interest in Siamese replacements, which created a stronger primary market. Demand for corn starch was quite active for prompt requirements. Sago flour was unchanged and steady.

Trading in tanning materials continued light, with demand restricted to nearby shipment. Prices were unchanged and steady for all items, reflecting the firmness of primary markets.

CCC sold about 1,778,000 pounds of wool under the competitive bid program for the week ending May 26. Bids were received for 5,498,000 pounds. During May sales totaled about 5,522,000 pounds. Approximately 34,402,000 pounds of wool has been sold under the bid program since its inception November 1955.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Egg yolk, 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 3, 1955
107.41	107.41	107.38	103.95

For Current Prices see Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates—Production of bichromates in March totaled 10,910 tons, compared with 10,347 in February and 9,538, March last year. Stocks at producing plants March 31 amounted to 8,253 tons, against 7,803, February 29. Market conditions were unchanged and firm. Deliveries against contracts were up to seasonal volume, while spot demand was spotty.

Sodium Acetate — Buying interest was fair, and confined to prompt needs. Prices were well held at current levels.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—An increase of 2c. per pound was announced, effective July 1. Carlots and truckloads will be lifted to 24c. per pound, drums, and 24½c., less truckload lots, f.o.b. shipping point with minimum charge paid to destinations on drums quantities or more east of the Rocky Mountains. The new schedule will apply on all shipments made after June 30.

Production in March was indicated at 2,107 tons, against 2,241, February and 2,600, March 1955. Stocks at producing plants, March 31 totaled 2,313 tons compared with 2,406 tons, February 29.

Sulfonated Oils — Consumers absorbed moderate lots for prompt needs. Prices were maintained at former levels for all varieties.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood—Good consuming demand was reported for prompt delivery. Market remained steady ranging from 65c. to 80c. per pound, according to quantity.

Corn Dextrin—Consuming inquiry was confined to actual needs, while deliveries against previous orders were in steady request. Quotations were maintained for all grades. Gum was quoted at $9.18 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis; light canary, $8.92; dark canary, $9.02, and white, $8.76, same basis. Less carlots commanded a premium of 15c. per 100 pounds.

Corn Starch—This market remained steady and unchanged. Demand was fairly active for prompt deliveries. Pearl was quoted at $7.17 per 100 pounds, carlots, paperbags, New York delivery and powder, $7.29, same basis. Smaller quantities were 15c. per 100 pounds higher. Visible corn supply was reduced 793,000 bushels to 61,498,000 bushels for the week ended May 25, compared with 29,142,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin—Consumers limited purchases to actual requirements. Prices were held at former levels. Flake was quoted at $2.04 to $2.06 per pound, and powder, $2.08 to $2.10, spot according to quantity. Technical was quiet, but firm at 98c. to $1 per pound, same basis.

Egg Yolk—Trading was reported improved for prompt needs. Prices were reduced to $1.09 to $1.11 per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Potato Starch — Trading was reported fairly active for spot delivery. Market remained unchanged and steady, reflecting the tight supply situation in Maine. Stocks on spot were maintained at 8¾c. to 10c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity. The market in Maine was firm, and nominal at 7¾c. per pound, carlots f.o.b. mills. Stocks there were extremely small as light production moved against former contracts. More interest was noted for replacements of Dutch starch. Prompt shipment was quoted at 7.9c. per pound, carlots, exdock, New York, duty paid.

Sago Flour—Fair demand was reported for actual needs. Market was unchanged and steady. Raw was maintained at 7c. to 7½c. per pound and refined, 8¼c. to 8¾c. spot as to quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Consumer interest was more active for Siamese flour due to the scarcity of offers of the Brazilian grade. This created a firmer tone in Siamese for shipment. Medium grade was quoted at 5¾c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt. Offers from Brazil were still scarce and market was a nominal affair. Brazilian on spot was held at 8½c. to 10c. per pound, exwarehouse and medium Siamese 6¼c. to 6¾c., depending upon quantity.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract — While trading was slow, the market was steady at prevailing quotations. Imported solid extract guaranteed 60 percent was quoted at 9⅛c. per pound, carlots, ex-dock, plus duty, prompt shipment and powdered, 70 percent, 10⅝c. same basis.

Cutch—Market was quiet, but steady. Shipments were unchanged at 8½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty.

Mangrove Bark—Consumer interest was restricted to occasional lots for nearby shipment. All grades were maintained at current quotations. African bark was quoted at $68 per ton, exdock; Colombian, $58, and Ecuadorian, $55, same basis for prompt shipment.

Myrobalans—Offers for shipment were reported light and closely held. Buying interest continued quiet. No. 1, assorted was quoted at $64 to $65 per ton, exdock; crushed, $79 to $80, and Bombay, $63 to $64, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Although consuming demand was light, the market was steady and unchanged. Shipments of solid ordinary, guaranteed 63 percent tannin quoted at 11 21/32c. per pound, ex-dock, plus duty and clarified 64 percent at 12 23/64c. same basis.

Valonia — Primary market was unchanged and steady. All grades were held at former levels. Consuming inquiry was light. Cups were held at $58 per ton, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment; beards were nominal at $75 to $76 per ton, same basis. Extract was named at 8½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—Business was reported spotty, chiefly for nearby shipment. Offers for shipment were quotably unchanged and well held. Fair average bark was quoted at $98 per ton, carlots, exdock and merchantable, $94 per ton, same basis. East African extract was held at 9⅞c. per pound and South African, 10c., carlots, exdock, plus duty.

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—*Journal of the American Medical Association*

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

A number of bromides were advanced late last week. In addition, methyl and sodium salicylates were boosted 3c. per pound reflecting higher production costs. The unseasonably cold weather to date has held back the usual rise in demand for such seasonal items as bottled soft drinks, suntan preparations and the whole line of cosmetics which are used during the warm weather months. This has had a corresponding curtailing effect upon the call for chemicals which go into these products, it was noted, such as sodium benzoate, citric acid, parahydroxybenzoates and silver nitrate, a salt which is used principally in the manufacture of photographic chemicals.

Demand for antibiotics continues good, on the whole. Consumption of penicillin and streptomycin has risen steadily in the past year and was expected to recover considerably some of the ground lost since the advent of the broad spectrum antibiotics. The major gain in the consumption and output of these antibiotics, however, was not expected in the drugs field but rather in a number of diversified applications in which the potential is considerable. Among the most prominent at present are horticulture, agriculture, animal husbandry and food preservation. In recent years trial testing has been done on the efficacy of penicillin and streptomycin in the treatment of plant diseases. Results achieved would seem to bear out the fact that this field may hold substantial potential, according to some trade observers. Another and perhaps an even larger field for potential growth is food preservation. The FDA has already given permission for the usage of one specific antibiotic as a preservative agent in the processing of frozen poultry. More such applications are almost certainly to follow once permission is granted by the FDA. Field testing of such procedures takes a considerable time, however, and thus it was strictly a matter for conjecture as to when penicillin and streptomycin will enter the food field.

The spot market in reserpine continued spotty last week. There has been considerable price cutting in recent months as a result of competitive pressures and the recent development of a process to produce reserpine synthetically has given producers much thought for the future.

Acetanilide—Demand for USP acetanilide was reported to running at a routine pace. As an analgesic, the use of USP acetanilide has become limited to a few major users. The market is steady with supplies adequate and prices unchanged. The outlook for the immediate future is for a continuation of the current situation.

Production of USP and technical grades of acetanilide combined, totaled 407,444 pounds in February, according to the Tariff Commission. Production statistics for March were not given in the latest release of the Commission on Selected Synthetic Organic Chemicals.

Acetylsalicylic Acid — Demand for acetylsalicylic acid was reported to be proceeding at a routine rate for this time of the year. The prolongation of cold weather has provided an extra boost in aspirin consumption, according to some trade reports. The use of aspirin has been steadily increasing in recent years in view of growth in population and the inclusion of aspirin in a number of cold remedies and other analgesics. The supply situation was adequate at present and expected to continue in the immediate future. Prices were steady and expected to hold unchanged at least through the balance of this quarter. Beyond that was a matter for conjecture.

Production of acetylsalicylic acid totaled 1,727,683 pounds in March compared to 1,931,450 pounds in February, according to the latest report issued by the Tariff Commission.

Ascorbic Acid—The spot market in ascorbic acid was reported to be moving at a brisk rate. Supplies were adequate to accommodate trade requirements and production capacity ample to meet any increase in overall consumption, it was said. In addition to its use in pharmaceuticals, perhaps the biggest non-medicinal user of vitamin C are the frozen food processors as well as the canning industry. Ascorbic acid is used to a considerable degree in conjunction with citric acid as an antioxidant in frozen foods. The fortification of canned fruit juices with vitamin C has been steadily rising and constitutes a source of considerable growth in usage. The price situation was firm, with stability assured for the immediate future. The last price cut in this vitamin earlier this year throttled the importation of lower priced material significantly and domestic producers have the field to themselves almost exclusively, it was said.

Production of ascorbic acid and salts was reported to have aggregated 224,382 pounds in March compared to 307,346 pounds in February, the Tariff Commission reported.

Price Trends

Advanced

Ammonium bromide, 3c. per lb.
Allyl bromide, 10c. per lb.
Ethyl bromide, 1c. per lb.
Lithium bromide, 15c. per lb.
Methyl salicylate, 3c. per lb.
Potassium bromide, 2c. per lb.
Sodium bromide, 3c. per lb.
Sodium salicylate, 3c. per lb.
Strontium bromide, 5c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 3, 1955
65.85	65.84	65.84	67.16

For Current Prices see Page 9

Bromides—A number of bromides were advanced in price last week. The increases were effective May 28 on spot sales and are slated to become effective on contract July 1.

The following items were advanced: ammonium bromide, up 3c. per pound; allyl bromide, 10c.; ethyl bromide 1c.; lithium bromide, 15c.; potassium bromide, 2c.; sodium bromide, 3c. and strontium bromide, 5c. per pound.

Ethyl Ether—Demand for USP ethyl-ether continued at routine level. Supplies were adequate to cover current requirements while prices were steady.

Production of USP and technical ethyl ether combined totaled 6,355,880 pounds in March, according to the latest report of the Tariff Commission as compared with an output of 5,421,049 pounds in February.

Molasses—Prices for feed molasses advanced slightly at several terminals during the week ended May 29, 1956. The blackstrap market steadied somewhat at New Orleans at a price of 14½-14¾c. per gallon. A few quotations were reported above and below that level and business at New Orleans was seasonally slow. East coast demand for blackstrap was moderate-to-slow while demand on the West coast continued moderate-to-good. Prices in these areas were steady and unchanged, with Albany at 16½-17 cents per gallon.

Beet molasses prices were unchanged at $30 to $34 per ton. Demand for beet molasses continued good and supplies were limited. Corn molasses (hydrol) was $23 per ton with demand good-to-strong, and supplies limited.

Production of 1956 Cuban blackstrap amounted to 201,600,000 gallons as of April 30, 1956, according to the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute, which compares with a production of 187,500,000 gallons during the same period of 1955. The yield of blackstrap per short ton of raw sugar from the current crop was 40.4 gallons as of the above date—1.5 gallons more than the comparable yield a year ago. Of the 161 sugar mills operating this season, 119 had completed grinding operations as of April 30.

Production of citrus molasses is expected to continue another 3 or 4 weeks with the volume amounting to about the same as the 1955 crop of 8,400,000 gallons. Prices were unchanged at $18 to $20 per ton. Some mills will have limited supplies for regular customers during summer months, after the production season ends. Demand for citrus molasses continued strong at all points.

Puerto Rican blackstrap sales during the week ending May 20 were 76,636 gallons (86.638 degree brix) at 10.136c. per gallon, gross price, and additional sales of 86.0 degree-brix blackstrap at 9¾c. per gallon, f.o.b. mill tank.

Molasses used in the manufacture of distilled spirits amounted to 126,704 gallons during March 1956 which compares

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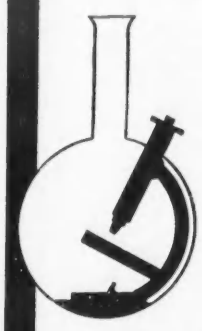

- Total Estrogenic Substances
- Estrone USP
- Estradiol,USP
- Estradiol Benzoate, USP
- Ethinyl Estradiol
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- Testosterone Propionate, USP
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Secobarbital Sodium
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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

with 433,200 gallons in February 1956, and 308,499 gallons in March 1955.

Penicillin—Demand for penicillin was reported to be running at a good rate, for this time of the year. Supplies were adequate to meet consumer needs and expected to continue in the immediate future. Prices were firm.
Commission.

Production of penicillin and salts (bulk material only) aggregated 43,268,350,000,000 International units during March, 1956, according to the United States Tariff

Salicylates — Manufacturers advanced methyl and sodium salicylates 3c. per pound last week. The new schedule was as follows: methyl salicylate, in 500 pound drums, 59c. per pound; sodium salicylate, in 200 pound drums, 77c. while lots of 1,000 pounds and over were pegged at 74c. per pound. The increases were said to be the result of higher raw material costs as well as generally rising labor and manufacturing costs.

Streptomycin—Consumption of streptomycin was reported to be continuing at a brisk rate. The use of this antibiotic as well as penicillin in non medicinal fields such as horticulture has contributed appreciably to the steady rise in consumption. Production has kept pace correspondingly with the rise in inquiry, it was noted. Prices have become quite firm while supplies were reported adequate to meet the requirements of both the medicinal as well as non-medicinal fields.

Production of streptomycin totaled 7,854,179 grams in March of 1956, according to the Tariff Commission, compared to 7,399,185 grams produced in February. The output of dihydrostreptomycin in March rose sharply over the preceding month, it was noted. An increase of over 6,000,000 grams was recorded for March. Production in that month was 22,857,099 grams compared to 16,451,485 grams during February.

Sulfa Drugs — Demand for the sulfa drugs continued fair. Supplies were ample to meet trade requirements while prices were unchanged since last reported.

Production of sulfa drugs (bulk material only) totaled 219,230 pounds in March, according to a Tariff Commission report. This was slightly higher than the 205,396 pounds reportedly produced in February, 1956.

Botanicals

Trading activity was limited last week as a result of the mid-week holiday. Lots of new crop material have begun to come into dealers' hands and the warm weather which prevailed during most of the week was generally considered to herald the start of the collection season in earnest. Growth of botanicals has been held up by the late, cold spring thus accounting for the delay in the arrival of the bulk of new crop materials.

Prices were reported to be higher on some of the more sought after items and on the whole, dealers expected to see an overall rise in botanical prices at source in view of the greatly improved opportunities for jobs in southern areas and the corresponding decrease in the necessity to seek supplemental income through botanicals gathering.

The international situation appears to have eased somewhat as a result of the agreement between Israel and the Arab countries to avoid overt incidents, which might lead to the outbreak of a 'hot' war. Supplies of licorice root were reported to be sufficient to tide consumers over until the next crop although, pricewise, labor costs were expected to continue to rise with a resultant boost to spot prices here. Most of the licorice root consumed is bought on a contract basis, however, so that the spot market is slow to reflect actual trends at origin.

HIF is Bulwark

—Continued from page 7

"exciting progress" made in extending health insurance to more Americans.

At the close of 1955, he reported, 105 million Americans were covered by hospital insurance, a 60 percent increase over the 66 million persons with similar protection in 1949.

In the same period, the number of surgical insurance holders increased from 41 million to 90 million.

Mr. Smith said it is reasonable to credit the foundation "with a significant part in these developments."

Improve Free Enterprise Spirit

Dr. Coggeshall said that "if health insurance is to remain voluntary, as we believe it should, it must continue to improve in the creative spirit of free enterprise."

To encourage this improvement, he suggested five areas "which offer opportunities for expanding and improving voluntary health insurance." They are:

Coverage of major or "catastrophic" illness; development of comprehensive, one-package plans, including outpatient services; coverage of older persons; a higher income ceiling in surgical plans, and better coverage of persons who are not members of organized groups and those with low incomes.

"We would like to see congress enact sound and effective legislation to encourage broader protection under voluntary health insurance," he said.

"We want to make the protection for all policyholders as comprehensive as possible and as reasonable as possible. And we want as many people to take advantage of this protection as possible."

New officers elected at the meeting in addition to Mr. Smith were Eugene N. Beesley, president of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., vice-president, and Henry S. McNeil, president of McNeil Laboratories, Philadelphia, secretary. S. Barksdale Penick, jr., president of S. B. Penick & Co., New York, former secretary-treasurer of the foundation, continues as treasurer.

Ten New HIF Directors Elected

Ten new directors also were elected. They are: John Bill, president of Sharp & Dohme; Francis Brown, president of the Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J.; George R. Cain, executive vice-president of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill.

John T. Connor, president of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.; Alfred D. Driscoll, president of the Warner-Lampert Pharmaceutical Company, New York; M. C. Eaton, chairman of the board of the Norwich Pharmacal Company, Norwich, N. Y.; Nelson M. Gampfer, president of the William S. Merrell Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Henry S. McNeil, president of McNeil Laboratories; E. Claiborne Robins, president of A. H. Robins Company, Richmond, Va., and Robert P. Scherer, president of the R. P. Scherer Corporation, Detroit, Mich.

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SPECIAL PRODUCTS HEAD: Thomas R. Callery, named director of its special products division by Bristol Laboratories, Inc., with headquarters in New York.

Foote Mineral Co. Appoints Planning, Purchases Heads

Ernest G. Enck has been named director of planning and William M. Raynor, director of purchases, by Foote Mineral Company, Philadelphia. Walter J. Brooking, formerly general purchasing agent, has been promoted to assistant director of purchases.

Mr. Enck retains his title of secretary of the company but relinquishes his position as director of purchases in assuming his new duties. He has been with Foote Mineral since 1926, and has served on the board of directors since 1936.

Mr. Raynor, who has been with the company since 1942, served as manager of special products and as administrative assistant before receiving his new assignment.

Mr. Brooking has been employed in a purchasing capacity with the company since 1951 and was general purchasing agent prior to receiving this latest promotion.

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Book Shelf

Chemical Market Research In Practice —Edited by Richard E. Chaddock. Cloth; 196 pages, 5 x 7¼ inches. New York: Reinhold Publishing Company. $3.

This is a volume based on a series of lectures presented at Case Institute of Technology, and at Wilmington, Delaware, through the University Extension Division of the University of Delaware. It is essentially written by some twenty-two experts in the chemical market research field, all members of the Chemical Market Research Association.

The volume is designed to present up-to-the-minute views and information on the theory and practice of chemical market research. It is not simply a compilation of past delivered lectures, as these have been reviewed and revised for purposes of publication by the authors. Both principles involved and case studies to illustrate them are used.

Doxylamine Succinate Okay For Over-the-Counter Sale

Doxylamine succinate preparations were removed from the list of drugs which can be dispensed only on prescription and accorded over-the-counter sales privileges by the Food and Drug Administration last week. The order, which was published in the May 30 issue of the *Federal Register*, becomes effective in thirty days.

In selling the product over the counter, certain labeling requirements must be met, including a statement of recommended doses for adults and children over six years of age. If offered for temporary relief from the symptoms of colds, it must also include a statement that continued use should not exceed three days, except as directed by a physician.

Vegetable Oil Deodorizer To Be Built for Honeymead

Honeymead Products Company, Mankato, Minn., has awarded a contract to Blaw-Knox Company, chemical plants division, Chicago, for the design and erection of a vegetable oil deodorizing system. The new unit will be capable of producing ten tank cars of 600,000 pounds of deodorized soybean oil per day.

Supplying oil for this plant will require the processing of 3 million pounds per day or 18 million bushels of soybeans per year which is approximately 8 percent of the nation's processing capacity.

Carbide Names V.P., Mgr.

Dr. G. H. Law has been appointed vice-president of research, and H. M. West has been appointed manager of textile fibers of Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation.

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BIFLUORIDE—200 bgs, Interstate Chemical Corp, Bremen
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10 dms, American British Chemical Supplies, Glasgow
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6 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven
8 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
18 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
18 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre
18 dms, Rotterdam
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50 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Port Sudan
170 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Brown Bros, Port Sudan
10 bgs, Hanover Bank, Port Sudan
300 bgs, Port Sudan
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100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Messina
CASEIN—600 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Melbourne
CASTOR OIL—270 tons, Fehr Bros, Bombay
194 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bombay
CELERY SEED—174 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Bombay
170 bgs, M J Golombeck, Bombay
63 cs, Wm E Martin, Marseille
CHOLINE CHLORIDE—8 dms, Nutritional Biochemicals Corp, London
CINNAMONBARK OIL—1 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Colombo
CINNAMONLEAF OIL—5 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Colombo
CINNAMON QUILLS—25 bls, Wm J Near, Colombo
12 bls, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—6 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Colombo
30 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Singapore
CLOVE—500 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Djibouti
700 bgs, Djibouti
COALTAR ACIDS—14 dms, J M Rodgers, Hull
CREOSOTE—80 dms, J M Rodgers, Hull
DYES—9 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
21 dms, C A Haynes, Bremerhaven
49 dms, E I duPont de Nemours & Co, Oslo
CODLIVER OIL—300 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Reykjavik
516 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Reykjavik
COPAL GUM—834 bgs, Brown Bros, Matadi
60 bgs, Wm H Scheel, Manila
COPPER CYANIDE—178 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
CORN STARCH—672 bgs, Universal Transcontinental Co, Rotterdam
CREAM OF TARTAR—160 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Barcelona
180 bbls, T M Duche & Sons, Barcelona
CRESYLIC ACID—653 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CRUDE GUM—4,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Karachi
CUTTLEFISH BONE—179 cs, S B Penick & Co, Tuticorin
200 cs, Marseille
DEXTRIN—750 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
215 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam
1,115 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—2,150 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
ESPARTO WAX—80 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Glasgow
FUEL OIL—158,059 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
206,403 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
245,737 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
411,011 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
110,720 bbls, Hess Inc, Curacao
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
24,052 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
139,052 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Las Piedras
GALL, OX—2 dms, Tupman Thurlow, Adelaide
SHEEP—1 dm, Tupman Thurlow, Adelaide
GALLNUTS—125 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Lattakia
GELATIN—140 bgs, G G Lippelgoes, Hull
100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Hamburg
10 bbls, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
219 dms, H P Scherer, London
GERANIUM OIL—3 cs, Les Parfums De Dana Inc, Barcelona
GERMANIUM OXIDE—68 cs, American Metal Co, Antwerp
GINGER—39 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Lagos
225 bgs, Lagos
205 bgs, Port Harcourt
GLUE—10 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, London
STOCK—1,286 bdls, G Fromer & Co, Puerto Cabella
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Davies Turner & Co, Colombo
250 bgs, C Pettinos, Colombo
400 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Hamburg
GYPSUM—18,564 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
3,427 tons, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Halifax
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—152 dms, Hamburg
IPECAC ROOT—5 bls, W J Near, Barranquilla
IRON OXIDE—240 bgs, F L Kraemer, London
KARAYA GUM—312 bgs, Wernet Dental Manufacturing Co, Bombay
123 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
123 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
KOLA NUTS—163 bgs, Lagos
LABDANUM GUM—9 cs, American Aromatics Inc, Barcelona
LAURIC ACID—78 dms, I R Boody & Co, Copenhagen
LAVANDIN OIL—2 cks, Felton Chemical Co, Havre
LITHARGE—184 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LOCUST BEAN GUM—560 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Genoa
20 bgs, Orbis Products Corp, Genoa
100 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Genoa
MACE—32 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Singapore
16 cs, Meer Corp, Singapore
MAGNESITE—1,350 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Cochin
MANDARIN OIL—20 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Messina
MANGROVE EXTRACT — 900 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Singapore
MARINE OIL COMPOUND—400 bgs, Chemical Bank, Oslo
MARJORAM—60 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Marseille
LEAVES—191 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Marseille
MASTIC GUM—5 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Piraeus
MENTHOL—50 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Santos
MERCURY—1,100 flks, J H Schroder, Leghorn
METHYLNAPHTHALENE—7 bbls, F L Kramer, Rotterdam
1 dm, F L Kramer, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—1,884,174 gals, Instituto Cubano Est Del Azucar, Nuevitas
MONTAN WAX—100 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Rotterdam
334 bgs, Frank B Ross, Hamburg
814 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Hamburg
MUSTARD SEED—500 bgs, Berns & Koppstein, Copenhagen
600 bgs, C Gulden, London
230 bgs, Transit Export & Import Co, London
MYROBALANS—324 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Bombay
POWDER—400 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Hull
NAPHTHOL—6 dms, Kaufman & Vinson, Bremen
NICKEL CHLORIDE—10 bbls, American Union Transport, Bremen
SULFATE—40 bgs, European Chemical Co, London
NIGER SEED—1,176 bgs, Hartz Mountain Products, Massawa
177 bgs, Wagner Bros Feed Co, Massawa
118 bgs, Hinton & Co, Massawa
NUTMEG—210 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
84 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, London
500 bgs, Rotterdam
OLIBANUM GUM—67 bgs, Agazarian & Co, Massawa
OLIVE OIL—15 dms, Keller Food Co, Marseille
ORANGE OIL—2 cks, Coty Products Corp, Havre
OURICURY WAX—112 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Rio de Janeiro
55 bgs, Grace National Bank, Rio de Janeiro
PALM OIL—75 dms, Matadi
PALMKERNEL OIL—255 dms, Bauer & Loewy Trading Co, London
349 tons, Matadi
PATCHOULI OIL—3 dms, Givaudan Corp, Penang
PEATMOSS—4,060 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
750 bls, Lion Trading Co, Bremen
1,250 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Bremen
500 bls, W Heiman, Bremen
500 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
750 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
3,550 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
1,500 bls, N J Farm Supply, Bremen
1,000 bls, C Fafard, Bremen
1,400 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
3,500 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, National Distributors, Bremen
2,200 bls, Trans Sphere Trading Co, Bremen
2,625 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
2,200 bls, J E Bernard, Hamburg
986 bls, E J Lang, Hamburg
800 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
1,000 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Copenhagen
4,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, A C Israel, Cochin
80 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
35 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Singapore
70 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, Singapore
70 bgs, Volkart Bros, Singapore
70 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
80 bgs, East India Trading Co, Colombo
40 bgs, J Block & Co, Cochin
30 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
66 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
140 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Singapore
PEPPER, WHITE—175 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
70 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
35 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
PEPSIN—1 cs, Frank Samuel & Co, Copenhagen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—91,070 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
128,248 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, La Salina
110,114 bbls, British American Oil Co, Las Piedras
139,000 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—100 dms, D Hauser, Hamburg
178 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
FERROCYANIDE—1,000 bgs, Haras Co, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED—60 bgs, M Marmorek & Son, Marseille
400 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—525 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
RAUWOLFIA ROOT—368 bgs, Select Trading Co, Matadi
763 bgs, Matadi
RICE STARCH—80 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bremen
RUTILE SAND—1,400 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Brisbane
1,000 bgs, Metal Traders Inc, London
491 bgs, Liverpool
RUTIN—12 bgs, Karl H Rosen, Sydney
1 dm, Melbourne
SAFFLOWER—33 bgs, Vera Cruz
SAGO FLOUR—170 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Singapore
SANDALWOOD OIL—9 cs, Credit Suisse, Cochin
9 cs, Fleuroma Inc, Cochin
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—4 bls, Antonio Kattan & Co, Puerto Cortes
SEAWEED MEAL—224 bgs, Hinton & Co, Dublin
SEEDLAC—250 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Bangkok
250 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bangkok
SESAME OIL—136 dms, Welch Holme & Clark Co, Copenhagen
SEED—84 bls, N Y Hanseatic Corp, Barranquilla
SODIUM ALGINATE—20 ctns, Olympic Shipping Co, Oslo
CACODYLATE—1 cs, Gyma Lab, Genoa
CHLORITE—110 cans, Hamburg
CYANIDE—500 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Middlesbrough
139 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, London
SILICOFLUORIDE—334 bgs, H Sundheimer, Yokohama
250 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Hamburg
500 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
SULFATE, ANHYDROUS—4,800 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Antwerp
SULFADIAZINE—1 cs, Robeco Chemicals, Inc, Hamburg
TAPIOCA FLOUR—500 bgs, American Key Products, Bangkok
660 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bangkok
600 bgs, Harry F R Dolan Jr, Bangkok
THYME LEAVES—167 bgs, M J Golombeck, Marseille
OIL—1 dm, A Verley & Co, Marseille
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—80 bgs, Chemore Corp, Genoa
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—40 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Hull
35 dms, Esca Commercial Agency, Rotterdam
UREA—1,900 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
SYNTHETIC—4,000 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Middlesbrough
VANILLA BEANS—12 cs, Gillespie & Co, Semarang
22 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Djibouti
64 cs, Girard Trust Co, Djibouti
43 cs, Dammann & Co, Marseille
25 cs, Dammann & Co, Cristobal
10 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Cristobal
113 cs, Djibouti
36 cs, Cristobal
VETIVER OIL—1 dm, W J Bush & Co, Port Au Prince
3 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Port Au Prince
3 dms, Port Au Prince
WHITING—1,200 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Hull
1,200 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—50 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Genoa
100 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Bremen
23 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Melbourne
73 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Manchester
6 dms, Genoa
WAX ALCOHOL—50 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Rotterdam
YLANG YLANG OIL—2 dms, A Verley & Co, Marseille
ZIRCON SAND—2,700 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane

Los Angeles

COPRA CAKE—2,240 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Zamboanga
2,240 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Hinigaran
6,720 bgs, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
2,240 bgs, Cargill Inc, Manila
2,240 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
100 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
5,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Cebu
1,002 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Tacloban
FISHMEAL—1,862 bgs, Wessel Duval, Callao
2,174 bgs, Wessel Duval, Mollendo
577 tons, Marine & Animal By-Products Corp, Chimbote
GINGER—25 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Bangkok
KARAYA GUM—50 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products Co, Bombay
20 ctns, Modern Food Products Co, Nagoya
MOLASSES—3,308 tons, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Hinigaran
1,000 tons, Pacific Molasses Co, Topolobampo
PEATMOSS—2,500 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Bremen
710 bls, Wilbur Ellis Co, Hamburg
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Plant Food Corp, Hamburg
PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, Benton Co, Kobe
335 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Yokohama
175 bgs, Cal-Compack Foods, Yokohama
100 bgs, Pan Asiatic Trading Co, Yokohama
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—20,820 tons, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
7,771 tons, 21,039 tons, Union Oil Corp, Puerto la Cruz
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—50 bgs, McClintok Stern Co, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,518 bgs, Tan American Corp, Buenos Aires
RICE STARCH—100 bgs, American Key Products Co, Bremen
SEEDLAC—100 bgs, Calcutta
SHELLAC—50 bgs, Calcutta
TAPIOCA FLOUR—100 bgs, The East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
2,000 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Bangkok

Philadelphia

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—150 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Hull
ANTIMONY OXIDE—1,000 bgs, Harshaw Chemical Co, Liverpool
1,000 bgs, Harshaw Chemical Co, Middlebrough
ASBESTOS FIBER—300 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Manchester
BEEF EXTRACT—200 cs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC—2,204 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Antwerp
CASSIA—79 bgs, Rotterdam
CASTOR OIL—666 tons, Fehr Bros, Bombay
CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Manchester
100 dms, Glasgow
CUTTLEFISH BONE—50 cs, R T French, Takoradi
FUEL OIL—84,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
131,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
70,000 bbls, Mobil Overseas Oil Co, Curacao
GYPSUM—540 bgs, Beway Co, Liverpool
5,224 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—600 bgs, Maurer & Co, Manchester
MOLASSES—1,472,050 gals, Antilla
1,375,830 gals, Preston
NAPHTHALENE—1,372 bgs, Hull
502 bgs, Antwerp
800 bgs, Rotterdam
NAPHTHENIC OIL—66 dms, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—188,855 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
256,640 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
235,210 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Banias
125,589 bbls, The Texas Co, Covenas
155,251 bbls, The Texas Co, Puerto La Cruz
377,390 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
122,762 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
113,776 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Banias
107,085 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, La Salina
121,280 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
134,934 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Amuay Bay
350,940 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Sidon
112,532 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
TAPIOCA FLOUR—834 bgs, Perkins Glue Co, Itajai
UREA—400 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Hull
14,966 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough

San Francisco

CASEIN—400 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Buenos Aires
1,100 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, J R Spellacy, Sydney
CELERY SEED—88 bgs, E Martin & Sons, Bombay
CODLIVER OIL—10 dms, Devold Oil Co, Bergen
COPRA—1,800 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
600 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
500 tons, Bank of California, Cebu
1,283 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
DEXTRIN—94 bgs, Adhesive Products Inc, Amsterdam
FISHMEAL—435 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Chimbote
1,105 bgs, Pisco
GINGER WASTE—48 bgs, K I Lister Co, London
GYPSUM—9,143 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
HERRINGMEAL — 27,000 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Haugesund
IRON OXIDE—448 bgs, London
MARJORAM LEAVES—81 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Marseille
PEATMOSS—250 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—119,760 bbls, Tide Water Associated Oil Co, Vancouver
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—500 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
SODIUM, p-AMINOSALICYLATE—20 cks, States Mercantile Co, Amsterdam
TAPIOCA FLOUR—600 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Santos
500 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
1,422 bgs, M F Trading Co, Bangkok

Texas Company Opens Jet Fuels Laboratory

Texas Company, New York, has announced the opening of the nation's largest privately financed jet fuels laboratory at its principal research center at Beacon, N. Y. The quarter-million-dollar installation will enable Texaco to continue to expand its research in the growing field of jet fuels.

With this new installation the company hopes to step up its development of new and improved fuels for all gas turbine engines.

The laboratory, which took a year to complete, is believed to be the first company-financed installation in the petroleum industry capable of testing jet fuels in full-scale combustors.

General Mills, Inc., Makes Hildebrand Vice-President

General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., has elected Dr. Frank C. Hildebrand a vice-president of the company.

Dr. Hildebrand, who is director of products control, joined General Mills in 1935 as a chemist at the company's research laboratories.

He transferred to the products control department in 1943, becoming technical director of the department in 1949. After service as administrative assistant to the president, he was named to his present position in January, 1956.

VICE-PRESIDENTIAL AID: Hans M. F. Fischer, named assistant to the vice-president in charge of the petrochemicals division of Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York.

Narcotics Measures Advance As Senate, House Unit Act

The Daniels narcotics bill (S 3760) to strengthen the government's hand to deal with illegal narcotic sales, was passed by the senate last week and sent to the house where a similar bill was simultaneously reported by the house ways and means committee.

The senate bill makes heroin a contraband product, and its possession unlawful. Any heroin now on hand which had been legally acquired must be turned in to the government in 120 days. The bill also imposes the death sentence on peddlers of this drug to juveniles.

The bill reported to the house is HR 11106, by Rep. Hale Boggs of Louisiana. It would also stiffen the penalty provisions of the narcotic laws by providing jail sentences up to forty years for violations.

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Thiokol Chemical Files Registration With SEC

Thiokol Chemical Corporation, Trenton, N. J., has filed a registration statement with Securities and Exchange Commission covering 64,932 shares of its $1 per capital stock to be offered to holders of outstanding stock at the rate of one additional share for each six shares held.

The company reported to SEC that its sales are derived from (1) production of polysulfide polymers and allied products and (2) research and production in the field of solid propellant motors for rockets and guided missiles for the Army and Air Force.

It has outstanding 387,468 shares of capital stock. Net proceeds of the new financing will be employed initially to prepay the company's indebtedness to Bankers Trust Company ($450,000 at April 30, 1956) under the existing credit agreement.

The remaining proceeds will be employed for the construction of a plant for the development and production of solid propellant motors for rockets and guided missiles on land being acquired in Northern Utah.

The cost of the facility is estimated at $2,000,000. Any additional funds will be obtained either by bank borrowing under the credit agreement or renewal thereof or from other sources, depending upon conditions at the time.

Alox, Bought by Montgary, Will Manufacture Sulfonates

Alox Corporation, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has been taken over by Montgary Explorations, Ltd., Toronto, Canada, in a combination purchase and expansion program involving $1,650,000.

Alox, which now manufactures corrosion inhibitors, oil additives and chemical intermediates, will also make petroleum sulfonates and synthetic sulfonates.

James E. Shields has been named president of the firm. George A. MacCartney has been elected executive vice-president; Clarence A. Weltman, vice-president and technical director, and Ellias Clark, secretary and treasurer.

National Science Board Appointees Are Confirmed

Nine appointees to the National Science Board were confirmed by the senate last week. Eight of the members will serve for six years until May 10, 1962, and one appointee, Dr. Warren Weaver, mathematician, will serve until May 10, 1960.

The eight members are Dr. Lawrence M. Gould, Dr. Paul M. Gross, Dr. George D. Humphrey and Dr. Frederick A. Middlebush, charter members who were reappointed; Dr. Edward J. McShane, mathematician, Dr. Samuel M. Nabrit, physiology; Dr. Julius A. Stratton, physicist, and Dr. Edward L. Tatum, biologist.

Chemical Inventories

—Continued from page 3

stock-sales ratio during each of the years in the 1947-49 base period as well as under the level at the close of 1951, 1952 and 1953. Just about the same picture is evident for the all-manufacturing ratio.

However, the agency stresses, the somewhat lower inventory-sales ratios in effect for chemicals through most of the months of 1955 reflected an exceedingly sharp rate of sales growth during that year which culminated in a volume increase of 18 percent over 1954 sales.

Fears of Dislocation Unfounded

At the same time, it adds, there were some scattered fears of dislocation due to a possible need for inventory liquidation in the event of reduced sales volume. This did not occur and by June, 1955, chemical inventories of some $3 billion represented a stock-sales ratio of about one and one-half to one.

By early 1956, with chemical sales at a plateau level just under the record months of 1955 and production maintained at peak heights, inventories advanced with a resultant stock-sales ratio of one and three-quarters to one.

Ratios of two to one during previous recent years, it is pointed out, have not appeared unreasonable in light of the then-existing sales level and the necessary maintenance of smooth distributive flow.

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GUAR
KARAYA (INDIAN)
LOCUST (CAROB FLOUR)
TRAGACANTH

MENTHOL (NATURAL CRYSTALS)
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CASEIN
EGG ALBUMEN
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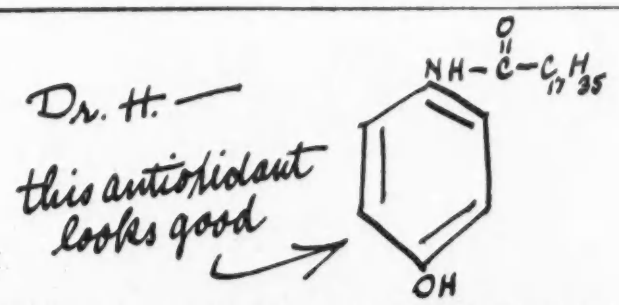

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Petroleum Derivatives

The question of the position of benzol in the over-all market remained a plaguing factor to both buyer and producer on spot last week, dealers reported. Heavy imports of cheap benzol, selling for as much as 4c. per pound less than domestic material, have already made inroads into the market. In spite of this, demand, hightened by an unstable industrial situation that has steadily continued to worsten remained on a good level. However, dealers noted, the position is a precarious one, and movement in any area should force the market into some shift in listing.

Xylol remained well in the black last week with insecticide, agricultural chemical and other seasonal material sales buoying the market on spot. Toluol continued in good supply, dealers reported, though sales remained below par. Rubber solvents on the other hand showed particular sales strength. This commodity, however, is dependent, as many of the other solvents and diluents, upon the automobile industry. Present setbacks and declines in that industry promise a softened future unless strength is gained from some other area.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 3, 1955
104.53	104.53	104.53	104.42

For Current Prices see Page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—Total petroleum benzol production for 1955, as computed by the Tariff Commission, was 104,969,439 gallons. This figure was roughly half of the cokeoven and tar benzol production total of 196,046,341 gallons, it was noted.

Petroleum benzol figures for the final three months of 1955 production were: October, 9,643,354 gallons; November, 8,439,949 gallons, and December, 10,121,033 gallons.

The first three months of this year were computed at 8,661,529 gallons for January, 9,758,375 gallons for February and 11,072,147 gallons for March, the Tariff Commission reported.

Dealers reported continued growing demand for this commodity in spite of the heavy and developing benzol imports. Much of the buying is prompted by strong stock-piling tendencies which, in turn, are the result of steel industry difficulties. Petroleum producers, in the instance of plant closedowns as the result of the steel industry difficulties, would be in the position of having the only available material on spot, aside from the import matter. This, it was felt, would more than compensate for the inroads expected from the automotive industry slowdown.

Cleaners Naphtha — Production continued on a good level last week for this commodity, dealers reported, with sales also showing some strength on spot. Synthetic material in its growing use for summer clothing continued to plague the market; however, conditioned as it was by last year's crimped sales, it showed some ability this year to contain the limitations.

Rubber Solvents — Producers reported strong continued sales for this commodity last week in spite of the waning automotive industrial picture. Stockpiling, coupled with a seasonal market, are considered the major contributing factor to the continued strength. However, dealers noted, if the automotive industry trend should remain, it should eventually effect the rubber solvents market adversely.

Toluol—Dealers reported little strength in this market last week. Stocks continued heavy most producers noted, and as a result demand, in the case of a sudden arising need, could be easily handled. Dealers noted also that in the instance of a negative ending to the steel industry troubles, petroleum toluol might find heightened demand.

Xylol—Strength held firm in this market last week, it was reported, with heavy sales continuing in spite of the already present and pending industrial problems facing the market. With the shrinkage of automotive industry sales, producers had anticipated strong cut backs. However, seasonal sales gave good support to the market and was expected to hold for some time. Beyond that, dealers said, there is some question as to just which direction the market will take.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended May 19 totaled 276,224,000 barrels according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 273,606,000 barrels for the preceding week this represents an increase of 2,618,000 barrels comprising an increase of 2,368,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 250,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Buyers stocks continue to take a good quantity of material, dealers reported last week, in spite of the seasonal decline for this material. The present standing is one of holding and relative steadiness on spot rather than motion and growth. Dealers report that last year's market was the strong one for LPG's in the history of the industry. They expect the trend to develop even further this coming season.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—Dealers reported last week continued heavy production and buying of this commodity, as the market moved deeper into the seasonal period. Wax container sales, along with a number of lesser areas of seasonal material, was moving swiftly in both the domestic and export markets. Dealers noted that the microcrystalline ratio in the microcrystalline-paraffin composition used in the production of wax paper containers, is growing, thus giving even further strength to the market.

Paraffin—Continued heavy sales in most areas, with production keeping apace, was reported by dealers for this petroleum wax last week. Export sales remained a strong factor in the market, it was noted, though the seasonal market in the domestic scene and on spot were the major buying areas. Prices, though continuing firm, remained unchanged from the advanced listing of late last year.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Current reports of the industry for the week ended May 18 indicated an increase in crude oil production and a decrease in crude runs. According to the API, the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 7,071,000 barrels, an increase of 42,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 7,848,000 barrels were 63,000 barrels below the preceding week, and 519,000 barrels above the week ended May 20, 1955. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 853,000 barrels daily compared with 879,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four-week period ending May 18, crude oil production averaged 7,083,000 barrels daily and crude runs to stills averaged 7,718,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 838,000 barrels daily.

The American Petroleum Institute estimated that the daily average production of crude oil and lease condensate for the week ended May 18 was 7,071,200 barrels of which 125,500 were lease condensate mixed with crude. Reports from refining companies indicated that the industry as a whole ran to stills on a Bureau of Mine basis approximately 7,848,000 barrels of crude oil daily.

Petrolatum—Stockpiling of material appeared to be offering some strength to this market last week, dealers reported. Production was at a good level, with sales above what they were last time at this year though not up to earlier expectations for this period, it was reported. However, dealers expect further positive developments in this market.

SHULTON RESEARCH HEAD: Sabbat J. Strianse, named director of research for the toiletries division of Shulton, Inc., New York.

Koppers Man

—*Continued from page 5*

ance was treated by non-pressure processes such as the open tank and dip methods.

Creosote was used as the preservative for 78 percent of all poles treated, the Koppers man points out, while pentachlorophenol served as the preservative for 22 percent. This, he notes, represents over 1954, an increase in creosoted poles of 4 percent and a decrease of 4 percent in penta treated poles.

Accompanying the 32 percent increase in pole treatment last year, he adds, was a 14 percent increase in the number of cross-arms treated. Fence posts were down 2 percent; lumber and timber treatments were down 5 percent, while piling was up 6 percent and miscellaneous was up 26 percent.

Purchases of crossties and switch ties by the railroads, he concedes, have been lagging for several years due to a combination of factors which include shortening of railroad track mileage by greater use of centralized traffic control.

Pioneers in the use of creosoted wood, the railroads credit treated ties with saving them $286 million annually, it is noted. With such savings, Dr. Roche declares, the wood preserving industry looks for early resumption of heavier purchases of creosoted ties by the railroads.

Industry expectations, he says, are that this will bring the annual volume of treated wood well above the 258 million cubic feet credited to it in 1955.

The wood preserving industry is a large consumer of chemicals, Dr. Roche points out, adding that these chemicals are forced into wood under pressure to protect it against decay, termites, marine borers, and to make it fire-resistant.

In 1955, he reports, these chemicals include 160 million gallons of creosote and coaltar, 48 million gallons of petroleum for creosote-petroleum blends and as a solvent for pentachlorophenol, nearly 10 million pounds of penta and slightly over 7 million pounds of salt preservatives, mostly comprising mixtures of copper, chromium, zinc and arsenic salts.

Antibiotic Animal Feed Rules Amended by FDA

Several changes in regulations relating to the certification of antibiotic drugs were published in the *Federal Register*, May 25 by the Food and Drug Administration.

The changes related to sections of the regulations dealing with animal feeds containing penicillin, and to penicillin and streptomycin ointments, streptomycin sulfate, chlortetracycline ophthalmic, crude chlortetracycline oral veterinary, and to bacitracin tablets.

Synthetic Lavender Oil Approved for Alcohol Use

Oil Lavender technical E-1465, denaturing grade, manufactured by Verona Chemical Company, Newark, N. J., a synthetic oil lavender has been approved for use in lieu of the natural oil of lavender as a denaturant for alcohol by the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit of the Internal Revenue Service, it has been announced.

The substance is identified as consisting of esters of linalyl acetate, 71 percent minimum; essential oils, 29 percent maximum.

Barrett's Quortrop Dead at Fifty-Seven

—*Continued from page 7*

lumbia University, Pratt Institute and Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute at night over a six-year span.

He was a member of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry and the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association.

Byron E. Eldred

Byron E. Eldred, retired physicist and inventor of nitrobryonel, an explosive, and a method of casting metals through the use of latent heat, died May 26 in Torrington, Conn. He was eighty-three years old.

Dr. Eldred's method of casting metals was sold as a process to American Smelting & Refining Company, New York. Dr. Eldred also invented a substitute for platinum used extensively in the manufacture of electric lamps and electrical contacts.

Edwin P. Nicholson

Edwin P. Nicholson, sales representative of Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., Givaudan Flavors, Inc., and Sindar Corporation, New York, died May 24. He was fifty-seven years old.

Mr. Nicholson, representing the companies in the New York-New Jersey area, had been associated with the aromatic chemical, perfume and related industries for thirty-six years. In 1955, he celebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary with Givaudan.

Dr. Carl Neuberg

Dr. Carl Neuberg, noted biochemist who had been serving as research professor at New York Medical College, died May 30 in New York. He was seventy-eight years old.

Dr. Neuberg discovered a process for making glycerine from sugar, which led to the commercial production of nitroglycerine by yeast fermentation.

He also was credited with having found the first two enzymes participating in metabolic changes.

It was largely as a result of his research and that of Sir Arthur Harden and Sydney Young of Great Britain that there emerged a clear picture of how the sugar molecule breaks down to produce alcohol and carbon dioxide.

In 1906, Dr. Neuberg founded the first journal devoted exclusively to the biochemical sciences, Biochemische Zeitschrift. He was editor until 1936.

Dr. Willis C. Noble, jr., retired after twenty-nine years in the biochemical research laboratory of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York, died May 24 in that city. He was seventy-one years old.

Dr. Charles Thom

Dr. Charles Thom, principal mycologist of the Department of Agriculture for forty years until his retirement in 1942, died May 24 in Port Jefferson, L. I. He was eighty-three years old.

Watkin Powell Sturtevant, for thirty years an executive of American Cyanamid Company, New York, until his retirement in 1948, died May 26 in that city. He was seventy-two years old.

Arthur S. Van Houten, an auditor with General Chemical Company, a division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, for the last twenty-six years, died May 28 in Passaic, N. J. He was sixty-three years old.

William S. Weeks, retired official of American Cyanamid Company, New York, died May 24 in London, England. He was seventy-two years old.

Chemists' Club Golf T'rney June 12

The Chemists' Club of New York will hold its annual golf tournament June 12 at the Bonnie Briar Country Club, Larchmont, N. Y. The official round will get under way at 12:30 p.m. Price, which includes lunch, greens fee and dinner, is $19.50 per person.

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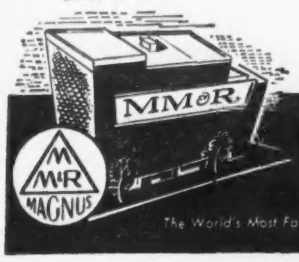

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Citrus oils continued to show firmness in this market last week, though the market as a whole remained unmoving. The citrus oils themselves, though showing good sales, failed to show any advancement in prices. In fact, lemon oil showed a price decline, though dealers contend this reflected no weakness in the market but merely a movement on the part of some growers to keep their prices competitive. Independent growers of California last week dropped their listing 25c. per pound to a $4.50 per pound quote. The new listing is 50c. per pound beneath that of the organized growers. The latter group dropped their price $1 per pound to the present listing of $5.00 a couple of weeks ago.

The European floral oils continued to show great firmness throughout as a result of continued shortness of supply and growing demand. The spot prices particularly reflect the acute condition of these oils because of the complete lack of stock on hand when the shortages first arose during the late winter storm and frosts of Grasse and Northern Italy.

The South American oils, though remaining generally soft in the spot market last week, continued unchanged in price for the third week running. Dealers considered this a good sign in the light of the vast transition that has taken place since the beginning of the year. Though they concede that no strength is to be seen in the immediate future, they also noted that price stability over a period of time might clot the flow and have an over-all steadying effect.

Aromatic chemicals failed to show any movement it was reported. Dealers contend that geraniol will be lower in price, later in the summer or early in the fall, if current low shipping prices on citronella continue.

Vanilla beans in all qualities appeared to be skyrocketing in price last week, dealers reported. The argument is that the damage done to the North Africa source areas during early spring floods, has caused a shortage. However, whatever damage that was done could not possibly have been felt in the markets until next year.

Bourbon material is selling for as high as $8 per pound with Tahitian beans up to $6.25 per pound and Mexican vanilla beans following suit.

Price Trends

Advanced

Oil, Coriander, Moroccan, ½c. per lb.
Roumanian, ½c. per lb.
Yugoslavian, ¼c. per lb.
Mace West Indian, 5c. per lb.
Nutmeg, East Indian, 2c. per lb.
West Indian, 4c. per lb.
Pepper, black, 1c. per lb.
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, $1.50 per lb.
Tahiti, 25c. per lb.

Reduced

Cumin seed, Iranian, ½c. per lb.
Oil, Lemon, 25c. per lb.
Sage, 15c. per lb.
Sandalwood, 15c. per lb.
Poppy, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Polish, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 3, 1955
137.73	137.59	135.43	137.47

For Current Prices see Page 9

Essential Oils

Almond — This oils position on spot showed some firmness last week following the previous week's shift in price. The new listing of $1.25 per pound showed a 10c. per pound price climb above the earlier quote. Dealers attributed the shift to shortness of supply on spot and claim that the cause remains to give the material what firmness it now finds on spot.

Lemon—The price of independent growers California lemon oil came down 25c. per pound last week, dealers reported. The new listing is $4.50 per pound. The shift followed on the heels of the $1 per pound drop of organized dealer's material to a $5 quote on spot. Dealers claim that the decline reflected no softness in the market but rather was merely a reflection of the independent's movement to keep their listings at a good competitive level. Seasonal demand continued to make inroads into stocks of both materials and most dealers reported sales remaining at a high level.

Orange—The market for this oil continues to firm-up on nearly all counts and levels. Domestic material, Florida orange oil, advanced 5c. per pound two weeks ago to a 60c. per pound listing. Dealers attributed this to the seasonal demand picture. However, some dealers noted that the international story also makes its mark on the spot scene. Material from Italy and North Africa were effected during the late winter frosts, thus firming that material in the market. Also, verification of the extensive damage done to the Spanish crop has arrived on spot. The extent of the loss, according to Spanish producers, was about 40 percent. The annual crop of Spanish oranges is about 1 million tons. The crop for next year is also expected to be stunted because of the loss of this year's blossoms. Dealers here on spot contend that the European situation for orange oil should keep spot price high and firm long after the decline of the seasonal period.

Sage—Dalmatian sage slipped on the spot market once again last week, dealers reported. The new listing of $4.10 per pound is 15c. less than the previous quote. This is the second decline for Dalmatian material this month. Three weeks ago it dropped 25c. per pound. Some dealers suggest that shaddings will reach even lower than the present level of decline. The prevailing soft tone has been attributed to lack of demand, it was noted. Clary sage continued in short supply with resultant stiff tones on the spot market. Further advances are expected in this sage oil.

Sandalwood—This commodity declined once again last week, dealers on spot reported. The new listing of $13.85 per pound is 15c. a pound less than the previous quote. This is the second time in as many weeks that the spot listing has dropped. Two weeks ago the decline was 25c. per pound. Dealers attribute the soft tone of the sandalwood market to lack of demand.

Miscellaneous

Cinnamon—Ceylon No. 2 material on spot was going for 95c. per pound last week, dealers reported. No. 2 cinnamon

Imports of Black & White Pepper

The following figures, compiled by the Department of Commerce, indicate pepper imports into the United States from Indonesia, British Malaya and Ceylon during 1955. The figures are broken down into monthly imports. All imports are computed in pounds.

1955	Indonesia	Br. Malaya	India	Ceylon	Misc.	White	Monthly Total Incl. Whites
Jan.	363,922	313,920	1,500,862	11,200	.....	133,949	2,323,853
Feb.	227,485	66,200	2,618,855	.....	.....	133,532	3,046,072
March	113,963	257,600	2,252,320	.....	.....	517,358	3,141,243
April	186,241	.....	1,582,840	.....	.....	206,571	1,975,652
May	932,125	274,400	2,124,020	6,720	.....	6,826	3,344,091
June	1,233,242	585,810	1,547,979	.....	9,505	105,630	3,482,166
July	1,794,620	1,550,080	598,802	116,480	.....	327,263	4,387,245
Aug.	1,399,445	1,548,220	422,966	72,800	.....	290,357	3,733,788
Sept.	917,072	2,060,105	621,145	58,240	78,400	367,392	4,102,354
Oct.	364,872	524,160	432,975	.....	.....	101,424	1,423,431
Nov.	426,720	325,920	1,255,520	133,300	.....	270,055	2,411,515
Dec.	562,854	547,340	491,474	78,400	.....	283,360	1,963,928
Total	8,522,563	8,054,255	15,449,758	477,140	87,905	2,743,717	35,335,338

Essential Oils

for shipment was selling at 89c. per pound. Previously unavailable on spot, the material had been quoted for May-June shipments at 88c. per pound. "0000" cinnamon still unavailable on spot, was being quoted at $1.06 for May-June shipment.

Coriander Seed—Dealers reported a general firming for this commodity on spot last week. Moroccan coriander seed climbed ½c. per pound to a 10c. listing while Roumanian and Yugoslavian advanced ¼c. per pound each to 8c. quotes on spot. Dealers attribute the shift to a lack of material here plus the fact that no new crop is expected to arrive until some time in August.

Cumin Seed—Iranian cumin seed declined ½c. per pound on spot last week. dealers reported. The new listing is 15c. The shift was attributed to new crop prices at source.

Poppy Seed—This seed eased in two qualities last week, dealers here reported. Both Dutch and Polish poppy seed declined ½c. per pound, Dutch softening to 21½c. on spot, and Polish going down to 20½c. per pound. The other qualities of poppy remained at their previous levels.

Vanilla Beans—Dealers reported that this commodity was strong and advancing in the spot market last week. Quotations for Tahitian material were up to $6.25 per pound or 25c. a pound higher than previously listed. The shifts in this material has been so swift that dealers were experiencing difficulty only a few weeks ago trying to move the same material for $5 per pound.

New prices on bourbon vanilla beans ranged much higher also with only very limited quantities available for immediate delivery.

The market shift is attributable to the havoc wrought by storm and flood damage to source areas a couple of months back. The major North African vanilla bean valleys were severely struck and some, which avoided the initial damage of the storm, suffered heavily later from inundation.

Current listings have bourbon prices in some areas of spot going for as high as $7.50 per pound. Producers attribute part of the present condition to the shortness of supply at source, reporting that only 50 to 100 tons of beans are reported unsold in Madagascar. Offerings of Mexican vanilla beans have been withdrawn pending future developments in Madagascar. Tahitian material was up to $6.25 per pound. Some dealers reportedly have been withdrawing derivatives such as oleo resin vanilla and some of the vanilla concentrates from the market in order to await further development in the bean market.

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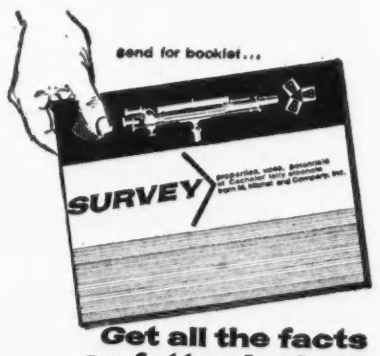

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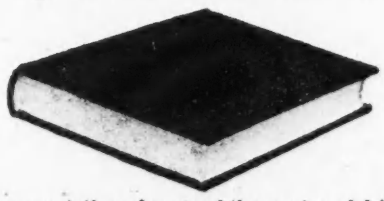

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J. H. Hinz Company Cleveland 13, Ohio
H. C. Ross Burbank, Cal.
E. M. Walls Company San Francisco, Cal.
Harry Holland & Son, Inc. Chicago 6, Ill.
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Coatings Materials

Trading in prime pigments was moderate to good, with all prices steady and unchanged. The most recent pigment changes were advances of 1c. per pound posted the week previous for lead oxides. Plasticizer sales during the current month have shown considerable improvement over the previous month. For most plasticizers, last week's business varied between moderate and brisk. All varieties were reported in good supply. Prices of specialty plasticizers are expected by trade sources to be slightly advanced in the near future, due to cost increases. Major, large volume plasticizers are not likely to be affected.

With the exception of zinc yellow, production of chrome colors advanced in March over the previous month's production. The greatest percentage climb was in chrome oxide green which jumped from 481 short tons to 721 short tons.

Supplies of gums were in good balance last week. Previously, dealers had noted signs of a tight supply situation developing at the source. Brisk demand for Singapore No. 2 boosted the price to 31-34c. per pound, a hike of 1c. per pound. Other gums were unchanged, with sales generally restricted to immediate requirements. The sales pace fluctuated between sluggish and brisk, reaching a satisfactory total by the end of the week.

Shipments of orange shellac to this country were still running behind schedule, dealers reported. As a result, prices appeared strong, although buying interest was only moderate. During the week of May 21, tightness in supplies drove orange prices up 1c. per pound to the following levels:—Lemon No. 1, 49-50c. per pound; No. 2, 47 to 48c. per pound; and superfine, 44c. to 45c. per pound. With buyers maintaining relatively low inventories, sales have been going largely for short term requirements. The casein market continued very quiet, with prices unchanged at 21-21½c. per pound for imported Argentine material.

Price Trends

Advanced
Gum, dammar, Singapore No. 2, 1c. per lb.

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 3, 1955
100.14	100.14	100.15	97.17

For Current Prices see Page 9

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder—Prices were steady against a seasonal volume of sales. Supplies were reported in good balance. Current quotations are as follows:—Paste, lining, extra-fine, 66½c. per pound; standard grade, 46½c. per pound; powder, extra fine, $1.07 per pound; and standard grade, 76½c. per pound.

Cadmium Colors—Although the new mercury lithopones are taking a sizable percentage of this market, the standard materials continue in tight supply because of the persistent shortage of selenium. The mercury lithopones are plentifully available and less expensive. As they have been on the market only a short while, the present sales volume is considered excellent by market sources.

Chrome Colors—Production of chrome green (chrome yellow and iron blue) during March was 498 short tons as compared with 404 short tons during February, according to the monthly Census Bureau report. Chrome oxide green production in March climbed to 721 short tons from 481 produced the month before. Output of chrome yellow and orange in March was 2,175 short tons, as compared with 2,062 short tons produced in February. Molybdate chrome orange production figures reached 546 short tons as against 496 in February. Zinc yellow (zinc chrome) production amounted to 417 short tons, a substantial drop from the 551 short tons produced the month previous.

Copper Oxide—Price changes appeared in the offing recently when copper metal began to fluctuate. Lately, though, the metal has appeared steadier and oxides have been held steady. Last week's sales were normal and supplies sufficient for consumer requirements.

Earth Colors—Prices have been steady since ¼c.-1c. advances were posted after the first of the year. Interest in these materials has been lagging because of the growing popularity of synthetic materials, dealers report. Sales during the month have been on a fairly even basis with supplies plentiful.

Lead Pigments—The week of May 21 showed an excellent rate of business, with consumers rushing to obtain material in anticipation of a 1c. per pound price increase scheduled for May 24. Last week's market was not quite as active, but continued at a relatively brisk pace. Dealer inventories were in good balance. Revised prices of lead oxides are:—Red lead, 95 percent, carlots, 19c. per pound; less carlots, 20c. per pound; red lead, 97 percent, carlots, 19.2c. per pound; less carlots, 20.2c. per pound; red lead, 98 percent, carlots, 19.35c. per pound; less carlots, 20.35c. per pound; litharge, carlots, 18c. per pound; less carlots, 19c. per pound; and orange mineral, less carlots, 22.35c. per pound.

Zinc Pigments — Prices were steady against a moderate volume of business, with supply and demand continuing to show good balance. Carlot quotations are:—Zinc oxide, American process, lead-free, 14½c. per pound; leaded, 35 percent, 15½c. per pound; 50 percent, 15⅞c. per pound; French process, green seal, 15⅜c. per pound; red seal, 15¼c. per pound; white seal, 16¼c. per pound; and USP, 17¼c. per pound.

Lacquer Materials

Trade sources are expecting slight price advances to be posted in the near future for specialty plasticizers, due to cost increases. Major, large volume plasticizers are not likely to be affected.

Dioctyl Adipate—The sales picture for May has shown considerable improvement over the previous month. Last week's business varied between moderate and brisk. Quotations, recently reduced 2½c. per pound, are 42c. per pound for drums in carlots; 43c. per pound for drums in less carlots; and 40c. per pound for tanks. Materials were reported in good supply.

Phthalates — Like other plasticizers, phthalates have been moving at a brisk pace during May, particularly as compared with the rather slow rate of business during April. Last week the market was moderate to good, with prices steady and unchanged. Dibutyl phthalate is listed at 32c. per pound for carlots; 33c. per pound for less carlots; and 30c. per pound for tanks. With phthallic anhydride plentiful this year, supplies of phthalates have been consistently adequate for market needs.

Sebacates—A good volume of business was chalked up last week, as prices continued steady and unchanged. Prices of dibutyl sebacate are 66c. per pound for drums in carlots; 66½c. to 67c. per pound for drums in less carlots; and 64c. to 64½c. per pound for tanks. Supplies were reported plentiful.

Fillers and Inerts

Barytes—Production of crude bartyes in 1954 was 959,898 short tons, according to a recent report by the Bureau of the Census. Net shipments during the year amounted to 902,875 short tons, valued at $18,269,000. $1,012,000 was invested by the industry for development work, construction, machinery and equipment.

Charcoal—A manufacturer recently advanced the price of hardwood briquets $5 to offset increases in production and transportation costs. Currently the price range is $75-$80 per ton for bulk; and $81-$83 per ton for 40-lb. paper bags. The material has been moving at an even pace this year, with supplies in good balance.

Natural Resins

Copal Gum—Supplies last week were in good balance with a moderate rate of demand. Prices were steady and unchanged. During the previous week

Coatings Materials

Manila C and MA had each been reduced 1c. per pound to 40c. to 42c. per pound and 21c. to 23c. per pound respectively. Manila DK was reported still out of stock.

Although restricted to immediate requirements, sales for the week were judged satisfactory. The pace was uneven, reaching an average total by the end of the week.

Dammar Gum — Brisk demand for Singapore No. 2 boosted the price 1c. per pound to 31c. to 34c. per pound. Previous range was 30c. to 31c. per pound. Other materials continued unchanged throughout the week. Business was on a hand to mouth basis, with the sales pace fluctuating between sluggish and brisk. Totals for the week were seasonally normal. Previously dealers had noted signs of a tight supply situation at the source, but last week stocks of material appeared to be satisfactory.

Shellac—Shipments to this country of orange shellac were still running behind schedule. Thus, while consuming interest was only moderate, prices were considered strong by market sources. During the previous week this supply situation drove orange prices up 1c. per pound to the following levels:—Lemon No. 1, 49c. to 50c. per pound; No. 2, 47c. to 48c. per pound, and superfine, 44c. to 45c. per pound. TN was still unavailable. Buyers appear to be maintaining low in-

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Specify Gravity, 20/20 °C	0.833	0.839
Refractive Index, n_D^{20}	1.432	1.439
Color, APHA	10	10
Alcohol, Wt., %	99+	99+
Flash Point (Open Cup), °F	190	210

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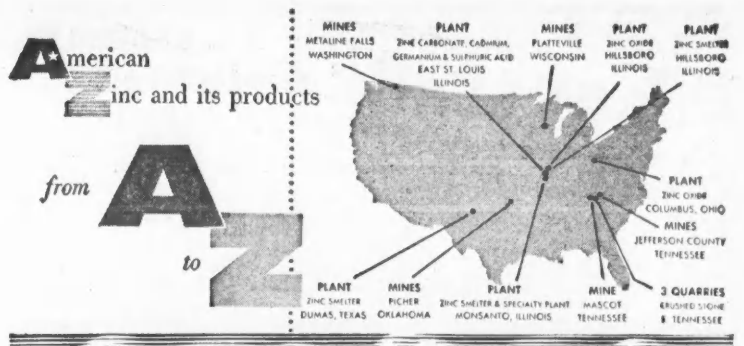
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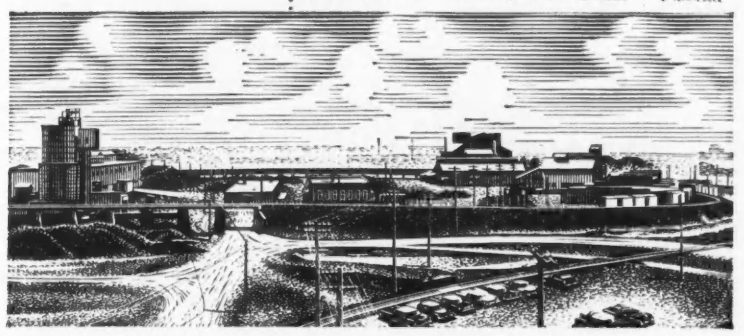

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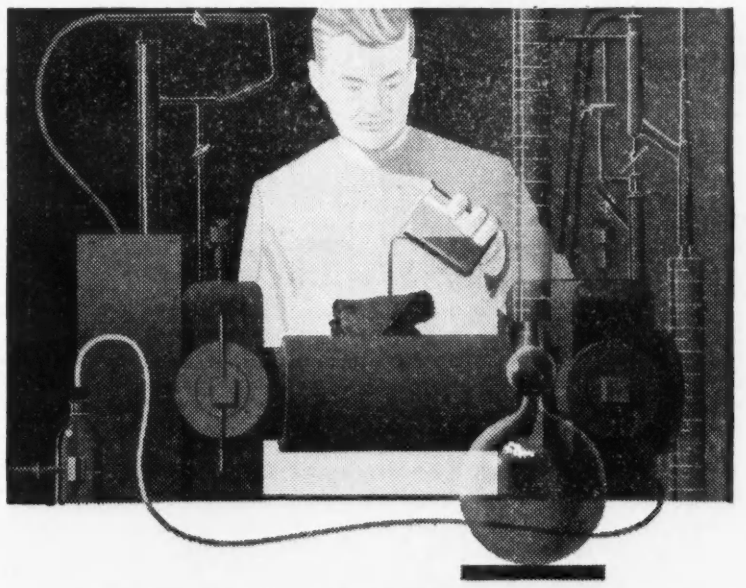

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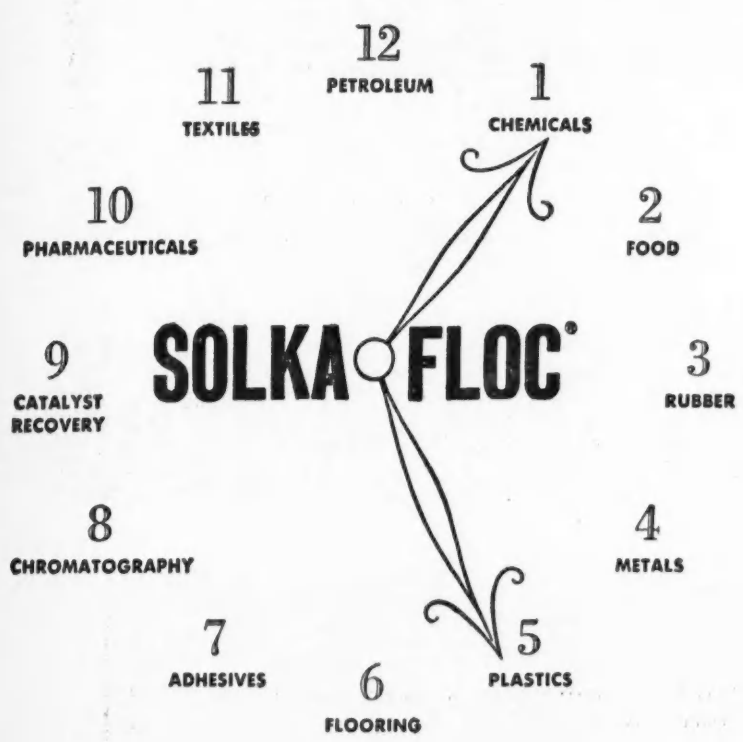

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Coatings Materials

ventories, as sales have generally been restricted to short term requirements.

Miscellaneous

Casein—Trading was sluggish and prices unchanged at 21-21½c. per pound for Argentine material and 25-26c. per pound for New Zealand. No offerings have been heard from Europe recently and meager domestic production has been limited to specialty uses. Argentine supplies are reported to be very heavy. Considering this in relation to low buying demand, dealers tend to expect that the price decline prevailing since last February will continue.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum
(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. May 25	Mon. May 28	Tues. May 29	Wed. May 30	Thur. May 31
Drums—					
D	...	...	...	...	$8.07
M	$8.05[1]	$8.01	$8.08	...	...
WG	8.12½[2]	8.23	8.20	...	8.30
WW	8.37½[1]	...	8.40‡	...	8.32‡
Bags—					
M	...	8.03	...	...	8.00
N	8.07	...	8.10	...	...
WG	8.27	...	...	...	...
WW	8.37	8.33	...	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended May 25)—
WW, $8.10; WG, $7.85; M or better, $7.70; K or better, $7.64‡

Sales, USDA
991* 320* 942* ... 1,190*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

Turpentine, Gum
(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.5475	.549‡	.546‡	...	...
Sales	6,000¶	16,000¶	14,000¶	...	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, l.c.l.

*Drums equivalent. ¶Gallons. ‡Average price.
[1]Mid-June. [2]June. [3]Market closed for holiday.

O'Brien Corp. Buys Assets of L.A. Company

O'Brien Corporation, South Bend, Ind., has purchased Frederick O'Brien Company, Los Angeles. The purchase involved the paint making facilities, warehousing, distribution and accounts receivable of Frederick O'Brien.

It will be a wholly owned subsidiary of the South Bend corporation and will be called O'Brien Paint Company of Los Angeles.

Norman J. Hartzer will continue as general manager of the new branch operation. He has been in this capacity for the past ten years.

Australian Paint Factory Going Up Near Melbourne

British Australian Lead Manufacturers, Pty., Ltd., has begun work on a £1.5 million modern paint factory at Clayton, near Melbourne, Australia, according to the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce.

The plant is scheduled to come into production in August of next year, with an initial output of over a million gallons of paint annually. BALM also operates factories in Sydney, Adelaide, and Wellington, N. Z.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Trading in oil and fats was reported slow and restricted to prompt needs last week. Trend of edible grades continued downward. Fractional price declines took place in corn, cottonseed, and soybean oils, except peanut which was advanced when the government rejected bids for peanuts to make 40 tankcars of oil. Crude coconut oil rallied following the absorption of resale oil. Copra closed steadier. Lard continued unsteady and dropped fractionally.

Tallow and greases were easy and fair volume of business was reported at lower quotations for all grades, chiefly for domestic needs, while export interest continued slow.

Weakness in flaxseed was reflected in linseed oil. Crushers reduced quotations sharply. Other drying oils also were quiet. Tung oil remained steady and unchanged, while oiticica was quiet and reported shadable. Refined fish oils were held at former levels. Crude menhaden was unchanged but merely nominal due to the lack of trading. Rapeseed oil was strong and in scarce supply. Fatty acids were in moderate demand and quotably unchanged

Carnauba wax business was light and spotty last week. Consumers limited purchases to actual needs. Pricewise the market was unchanged, due to the strong Brazilian market. Candelilla was scarce and higher.

Price Trends

Advanced

Oil, olive, 10c. per gal.
Peanut, crude, ½c. per lb.
refd., ½c. per lb.
Wax, candelilla, crude, 1c. per lb.
refd., 1c. per lb.
Ouricury, refd., 3c. per lb.
tech., 3c. per lb.

Reduced

Acid, linseed, 6/10c. per lb.
Copra, $3.50 per ton.
Greases, ⅛c. to ¼c. per lb.
Lard, ½c. per lb.
Oil, coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ½c. per lb.
Corn, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Linseed, 6/10c. per lb.
Oleo, ½c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ⅝c. per lb.
refd., ⅝c. per lb.
Peanut meal, $2 per ton.
Soybean meal, $2 per ton.
Tallow, ⅛c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 3, 1955
116.80	118.02	118.13	104.03

For Current Prices see Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Light demand was reported for actual needs. Domestic grades were steady and unchanged. No. 1 Brazilian was maintained at 18½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Sales of 3,418,660 pounds of castor oil for industrial use at prices ranging from 16.55c. to 17.36c. per pound, in store Chickasha, Okla., depending upon quantity was reported by the Commodity Stabilization Service, May 23. This oil was acquired by CCC under the 1953 castor bean program.

Coconut — Crude declined but closed steadier at 12c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, June-July and 13½c. New York, nearby.

Corn—Crude was easier, with trading at 15¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt. Refined was lower at 18.84c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt.

Cottonseed—Trend of the futures market continued downward last week. Heavy selling pressure and liquidation caused the market to drop sharply for forward options, while July was supported by trade buyers on a scale downward. Quiet export and domestic business combined with weaker allied market were dominant factors. Demand for cash oil was inacaive. Refined salad oil was lower at 18¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Crude oil was easier and nominal. Tankcars were nominal at 14¾c. per pound, Valley, southeast and Waco and 14½c., Lubbock.

Disappearance of refined cottonseed oil totaled 2,275 tankcars, against 3,375 in March and 2,120, April last year. Visible supply was estimated at 11,529 tankcars end of April against 14,625 a year ago.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, June 1, follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
July	701	17.22	17.02	17.03@17.05
Sept.	519	16.85	16.03	16.64@16.65
Oct.	37	16.06	15.25	16.06S
Dec.	276	15.90	15.05	15.78S
Jan.	20	15.68	15.05	15.71@15.78
Mar.	45	15.47	14.94	15.61@15.70
May	22	15.60	15.03	15.55@15.65

Total sales, 1,620 contracts.

Cottonseed Crush: April

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during April and March, as compiled by Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	April	March
	Tons	
Receipts	15,863	38,263
Crushed	387,296	496,535
Stocks	523,106	894,539

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	136,275,000	170,524,000
Stocks	33,688,000	38,390,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	148,190,000	180,538,000
Stocks	1416,113,000	1396,811,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	179,398	229,954
Stocks	258,381	250,690

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	89,292	113,352
Stocks	138,171	140,675

[1] Includes 6,000,000 pounds of refined cottonseed oil owned by Commodity Credit Corporation. This figure, as well as the comparable March 31 total of 21,000,000 pounds, includes quantities sold for export and not lifted but excludes quantities sold for export and being processed. As of April 30, CCC reported no quantities of refined cottonseed oil, being removed from inventory and put in an "in-transit" position to other storage.

Linseed—This market was easier and dropped 6/10c. per pound reflecting the decline of flaxseed. Business in oil continued inactive, while withdrawals were in steady demand against former contracts.

Flaxseed—Market weak and lower. Cash seed scarce. Trading slow.

Minneapolis.—Flaxseed bids in the Minneapolis cash market declined another 8c., export interest lacking and crusher demand limited. Futures were also 18c. lower at Minneapolis. The spot cash market was completely bare of supplies, no trades being accomplished. To-arrive bookings increased, totaling 84 cars and about 80,000 bushels. Substantial portion of to-arrive trading was in new-crop supplies, bids at the $3.55 to $3.60 level for August-September arrival. Bulk of old-crop to-arrive trading was at $3.85 prior to sharp declines. Bids in the cash market were down to $3.62 a bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts	Shipments—	
	1955-56	1955-56	1954-55
Past week	185,500	43,750	71,750
Since Sept. 1	24,029,250	5,682,250	4,917,750

Olive—Stocks of Spanish oil were firmly held on spot. Sales were reported on the basis of $3.70 to $3.80 per gallon, drums, duty paid, as to quality and quantity. Argentine oil for nearby delivery was quoted at $3.55 per gallon, drums, exdock, duty paid.

Peanut — Crude sold down to 15¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, southeast, but was lifted to 16c. following rejection of bids for peanuts to produce 40 tanks of oil. Refined was raised to 19¾c. tankcars, New York, prompt.

Soybean—Trend of crude prices continued downward. Trading was moderate. Sales were reported at 13⅞c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, June; 14⅛c. asked July-August and 13½c. sales for Sept. and 12½c. sales Oct.-Dec. Refined salad was lower at 16.97c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt.

Disappearance of crude soybean oil totaled 3,947 tankcars, in April against 4,618, March and 3,690, April last year. Total for 7 months (October-April) was

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Titre	25°— 30°C.		
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Color 5¼" Lovibond Yellow	20	—	40
Color Gardner 1933	3	—	5
Unsaponifiable	3.0% max.		
Saponification Value	196	—	202
Acid Value	195	—	201
Iodine Value (WIJS)	120	—	123

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295 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.
Factory, Newark, N. J.
Distributors in principal cities
Manufacturers Since 1837

Oils, Fats and Waxes

30,912 tankcars, compared with 25,769 for the same period last year.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, June 1, follow:—

	Sales	High (cents per pound)	Low	Close
July	30	14.30	13.75	13.97@13.98
Sept.	23	13.39	12.81	13.29@13.33
Oct.	1	12.55	12.55	12.60@12.70
Dec.	20	12.31	11.70	12.30S

Total sales, 74 contracts.

Tung — Light sales were reported at 24¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were unchanged at 25¾c. to 26¼c. per pound, spot as to quantity.

CCC offered 32 tankcars of tung oil for sale on a competitive bid basis. Bids to be submitted to the Cincinnati CSS commodity not later than 2 P.M. June 5. Nonbeta oil is offered f.o.b. New York basis and beta Gulfport, Miss.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—Lack of trading and offerings kept this market entirely nominal.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds: Beans	Oil
Last week	.....	2,260,000
Previous week	4,196,250	974,000
Corresponding week, 1954	381,600	1,704,000
Total this year	22,855,300	31,717,000
Corresponding period, 1954	48,746,913	27,080,000

Copra — Trading continued inactive. Shipments were easy but rallied to $163 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Prices were easier and moderate trading was reported at a decline of 1/8c. to ¼c. per pound. Export interest continued limited. Choice white was sold at 7⅜c. and 7½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered as to quality. Yellow grease was sold at 6½c. and 6⅝c., asked, same basis.

Lard—This market continued weak and declined fractionally. Cash lard was quoted at 11.80c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Trading was spotty. Extra was lower and ranged from 17½c. to 18c. per pound, drums as to quantity. Oleo stearine was unchanged at 13½c. to 14c. per pound, same basis.

Tallow — Market was easier and fractionally lower. Bleachable fancy was sold at 7¼c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, with bids at ⅛c. less. Extra was quoted at 7⅛c.; special, 7c. and No. 1, 6¾c., same basis. Export business was reported light. Guaranteed fancy was lower at 8⅞c. per pound, drums, f.a.s., with trading in extra at 7.45c., same basis.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Demand from feed manufacturers continued slow. Market held about steady. Forty-one percent old process was quoted at $52.50 per ton Memphis and $51.50 lower Mississippi Valley points; $55 Alabama, $59 basis Georgia and Carolina mills for June shipment. Supplies of solvent meal are scarce, with few offerings at $51.50 per ton Memphis for June shipment.

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Red Oil
Fatty Acids
Glycerine
Pitch—and
Special Fatty Acids for Rubber Compounding

DARLING & COMPANY Manufacturers
42nd & S. Ashland Ave., Chicago 9, Ill.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Linseed Meal—Trading restricted to nearby delivery. Market steady.

Minneapolis. — Market was steady, influenced by modestly improved demand and no surplus of supplies. Domestic trade generally held purchases to nearby needs, occasionally covering into June. Export inquiry was lacking. Shipping directions showed a little improvement but volume of withdrawals was not great. Prices were unchanged, crushers quoting extracted linseed meal at $54 to $54.50 a ton for May forward, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Limited re-sale supplies were available at about 50c. less. Old process expeller type, in tight supply, held at $60.50, bulk, Minneapolis.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1955-56	1954-55
Past week	8,520,000	9,400,000
Since Sept. 1	609,790,000	531,700,000

Soybean Meal—This market continued erratic and was lower. Demand was moderate. The crush of soybeans continued heavy. Meal forty-four percent bulk, unrestricted was lower at $59 for June through September basis Decatur and $57.50 f.o.b. lower Mississippi Valley points for June shipment.

Waxes

Trading in carnauba grades was spotty and restricted to actual requirements last week. Market remained steady, reflecting the strength of replacements from Brazil which were about 3c. per pound above the local market. No. 3 Ceara crude was quoted 74c. to 76c. per pound, spot as to seller and quantity with Parnahyba, 2c. higher. No. 1 Ceara yellow was scarce and firm at $1.30 to $1.32 per pound and Parnahyba, $1.32 to $1.35, spot as to seller and quantity. Candelilla was scarce and stronger. Crude was higher at 58c. to 59c. and refined, 61c. to 62c. per pound, spot as to quantity. Refined ouricury was firmer and ranged from 88c. to 90c. per pound, as to quantity and seller.

TANKS

8 Vertical 18′ Diameter x 30′
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4 Vertical 28′ Diameter x 19′6″
5 Vertical 60′ Diameter x 30′
6 Horizantal 10′6″ Diameter x 27′

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DRYERS AND KILNS
Devine #12 & #23 Vac. Shelf Dryers.
Stokes 2′x6′ Rotary Vac. Dryer.
1—Allbr. Nell 4x9 Atmos Drum Dryers.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24″x20″

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES
4—Tolhurst 40″ Suspended Type.
8—Centrifugals, 12″ 20″, 26″, 30″ 40′ & 48″ Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber
6—Sharples No. 5A Stainless & #6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

FILTERS
#2 Sweetland Filter 12 Stainless covered leaves
1—Valley Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½″ dia. leaves.
Gen. Amer. 2′x1 Rotary Vac. Filter.
Sperry and Shriver 6″ to 36″ iron & wood.
Sweetland & Oliver Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS
Pfaudler 250 gal. Glass Lined Jack. Kettle.
Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack CI Vac Kettle.
2—Impreg. Units 30″ & 36″ dia. complete.
6—Jack. steel Kettles to 1000 gals.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper. Glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS
2—Mikro Pulverizers #2TH & #2SI.
Abbe 37″x30″ chrome-mang. Ball Mill.
Pebble Mills, 30″x24″, 30″x30″, 34″x30″, 30″x42″, 4′x5′. Also Jar Mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1—#00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Sturtevant #0, 18″ hinged Hammer Mill.
Schutz-O'Neill #1 & 20″ Pulverizers.
Williams #3 & 2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & up.
Jeffrey 18″x18″ single Roll crusher
2—Robinson 18″ & 22″ BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12″x36″ Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9″ x32″, 12″x30″, 16″x40″.
1—Monarch 9″x24″ Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
Houchin 13″x30″ 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U.S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS
Day Imperial 75 & 150 gal. Jack. Mixers.
Lancaster 6′ dia. Vert. Mixer 25 HP
Kent 3 HP. continuous dry mixer.
Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100 & 50 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral mixer.
Day Brighton 20 gal. Change Can Mixers.
Read 50 & 100 gal. double arm mixers.
Read 80 qt. vert. mixer, 3 speed.
Tyler 3′x5′ Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000#.
3—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 3 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS
Stokes 280A 4″ dia. Preform Machine.
Stokes & Kux 2½″ dia. Preform Machines.
Tablet Machines, Single Punch & Rotary.
Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines & Labelers.
Pneumatic Scale Automatic Capper.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packer.
2—Worth 12″x12″x12″ Vac. Pumps.
8—Devine, Buffalo, Stokes Vac. Pumps.
Conveyors & Elevators. Gas Boilers.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.
Centrif., Rotary, Duplex & Triplex Pumps.

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Capem B3F 4-Head Capper.
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MRM Semi Automatic S. S. Vacuum Filler.
Resina S and LC Cappers.
Fitzpatrick "D" Comminuter, 8 HP.
Mikro 3TH, 3W, 2TH, 1SH, 1F Pulverizers.
Lehmann High Speed Three Roll Mill.
Baker Perkins, Day and Readco Double Arm Mixers, ½ to 200 gal. capacity.
J. H. Day #3, 50 gal. Gearless Pony Mixer.
Day and Robinson 50 to 10,000 lbs. Dry Powder Mixers.
Day 650 gal. Steam Jacketed Jumbo Mixer.
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Copper and Stainless Jacketed Mixing Kettles.
12—38″ Copper Coating Pans.
F. J. Stokes DD-2 Double Head Tablet Machine.
Stokes & Smith Model B Auger Transwrap.
Filler, Hope and Elgin Piston Fillers.
Triangle Elec-Tri-Pak Fillers, all models.
Stokes & Smith G1, G2, G6 and HG88 Auger Powder Fillers.
Ceco and Jones Carton Sealers.
Standard Knapp 429 Carton Sealer.
Pony M, ML, Ermold, World and Pneumatic Automatic Labelers.
Package Machinery Co. FA, FA2, FAQ Automatic Wrappers.
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3—Link Belt Roto-Louvre 7′5″x20′, 5′2″x20′, 3′10″x12′.
3—Hersey 4′x30′, 3′x20′, 18″x12′ S/S Hot Air Rotary.
1—Buflovak 2′x4′ double drum Vacuum.
4—Stokes single door Vacuum Shelf with 10—40″x43″ shelves.
3—Devine double door Vacuum Shelf 17 and 20—59″x78″ shelves.
3—Stokes Rotary Vac. 3′x15′, 30″x8′, 18″x42″.
1—Devine Rotating Vacuum 5′x10′.
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 38″x25′, 6′x40′.
4—Rotary Dryers 5′x30′, 4½′x50′, 6′x40′, 6′x74′.

MIXERS
1—Baker Perkins #16 VUEM double arm Dispersion Mixer, 150 gal.
6—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm 600, 200 and 100 gallons.
3—Abbe Aluminum Powder 12, 20 and 40 cu. ft.
9—Steel jacketed Powder 50, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
1—Struthers-Wells 6′x9′ S/S Rotating, jacketed.
2—Robinson S/S jacketed Powder 48″x7′6″ long, 90 cu. ft.
1—4′ S/S Conical Blender, 3 HP motor.

MILLS
1—Patterson NEW 6′x8′ Porcelain lined Mill 50 HP motor.
3—Abbe Paterson 6′x8′ unlined Ball Mills.
3—Abbe 5′x6′, 4′x5′, 3′x3½′ Silex lined Pebble Mills.
3—Mikro Pulverizer Bantam and #2TH.
1—National 6″x12″ Two-Roll Mill, motor driven.
10—Jeffrey Hammermills 24″x20″, 20″x12″, 15″x8″, NEW.

CENTRIFUGES
2—Sharples C-20, C-27, Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S/S.
2—Bird 18″x28″, 24″x38″ Stainless and rubber, Solid Bowl Continuous.
1—Bird 40″ Suspended, rubber covered, imperforate basket.
2—Bird 40″ Suspended 347 S S, perforated basket, TEFC motor.
1—AT&M 36″ center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Fletcher 30″ center-slung, S/S perforated basket.
1—Fletcher 20″ suspended S/S perforated basket.
2—Podbielniak Model 6080 S/S Extractors, 10 HP XP motors.

REACTORS, CONDENSERS, TOWERS, TANKS
4—Pfaudler glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors 750, 350, 250 and 50 gal.
1—2500 gal. 304 S/S jacketed Reactor.
8—4000 gal. 7′x14′ Steel jacketed, agitated Kettles.
1—10′x16′ Aluminum Tank, ½″ shell, 10,000 gals.
2—5,000 gal. Vertical 347 S/S Vessels, 1/2″ shell, 120 psi.
2—Pfaudler 100 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors.
1—8500 gal. Horizontal Pressure Tank, 275# W.P.
2—10′x40′, 10′x30′ Horizontal Storage Tanks 3/8″ shell.
2—Pfaudler 2500 gal. glass lined Tanks.
25—Atmospheric S/S Heat Exchangers 715 & 477 sq. ft.
1—Struthers-Wells 536 sq. ft., 304 S/S Heat Exchanger.

FILTERS
1—Oliver 8′x10′ Monel Rotary Vacuum.
3—Eimco 18″x24″, 18″x12″, 316 S/S Rotary Vacuum.
1—Feinc 5′x3′ Monel Rotary Vacuum String.
2—#3 Sweetland S/S Filters, 12-25″ dia. leaves 75 sq. ft.
4—#3, #5, #7, #12 Sweetland Filters.
4—Shriver 36″x36″, 30″x30″, c.i. Filter Presses, P&F, washing.
2—Shriver 24″x24″ P&F rubber covered, washing.

MISCELLANEOUS
2—Foster Wheeler Dowtherm Units 250,000 and 4½ Million BTU.
4—Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters 40″x120″, 40″x84.″
6—Robinson, Sprout Waldron S/S Sifters 40″x84″, single deck.
5—Stokes DDS2, "R" and "T" Tablet Presses.
1—Komarek-Greaves Briquetting Press 316 S/S, 20 HP motor.
2—Ball & Jewell #2, #1½ Rotary Cutters.
7—Nash Vacuum Pumps #H7, #H6, #L5, #4, #2.
2—Beach-Russ Model "D" Vacuum Pumps 50 cfm.
3—Stokes #412G, #412B, #212B Vacuum Pumps, motor driven.
7—Durco S/S Centrifugal Pumps 1″ to 3″.

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1—Westinghouse Surface Condenser, 12,000 sq. ft., with Ing-Rand Circulating Pump, 10,000 GPM.

1—Ing Rand Boiler Feed Pump, 225 GPM; with 75 HP motor.

1—P & H 35 ton Overhead Crane.

AT CAMDEN, N. J.

4—Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryers, size #27, 17 shelves 59" x 78", double door.

1—Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryer, size #23, 13 shelves 59" x 78", double door.

4—Pebble Mills, Porox lined: 37" x 42"; 37" x 48"; 46" x 42".

1—Jeffrey 36 x 42 Hammer Mill.

AT EASTON, PA.

2—14,000 gal. Horiz.—Welded Steel Tanks.

3—7900 gal. Horiz.—Welded Steel Tanks.

12—9000 gal. Vert.—Welded Steel Tanks.

1—York Ammonia Compressor, size 12½ x 14½; steam driven.

12—Wood Tanks—4500 to 5000 gal.

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1—5000 gal. Pressure or Vacuum Cooker with agitator, 6'6" D x 20' L.

3—Vertical Steel Pressure Cookers, 2500 gal.

1—Continuous Mash or Starch Cooker, 8" dia. pipe, 8 passes, 40' long.

1—All steel Heat Exchanger, 9 sections, total 3950 sq. ft., 2" tubes.

AT BALTIMORE, MD.

6—Copper Rectifying Columns, from 24" dia. to 60" dia. sizes.

1—La Bour Stainless Steel Centrifugal Pump, 6" x 4" with 30 HP TEFC motor.

4—Bronze Centrifugal Pumps, 4" x 3", 20 HP TEFC motors.

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30—7780 gal. Vertical, 11' D.
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36"x50" Bird Cont. Centrifuge.
40" Bird Centrifuge, suspended.
40" SS Bird Sus. Perf. Centrifuge.
48" Bird SS Centrifuge, perforated.
310-12 L. B. Roto Louvre Dryer, SS.
625 CFM Worth. Compressor, 100 PSI.
190 sq. ft. SS Evaporator.
5'x10 Hearth Herreshoff Furnace.
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24" Filter Press, aluminum P&F.
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140 cu. ft. Paddle Mixer. NEW.
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100 gal. Pfaudler Reactor.
200 gal. SS Reactor.
350 gal. Pfaudler Reactor.
750 gal. Pfaudler Reactor.
2000 gal. Reactor, 200 PSI
3000 gal. SS Reactor.
48" SS SWECO 3-Deck Sifter. NEW.
28A Robinson Gyro Sifter, SS.
310-12 L. B. Roto Louvre Dryer.
502-20 L. B. Roto Louvre Dryer.
212A Stokes Vacuum Pump.
1300 gal. Glass-Lined Tank.
2500 gal. glass-lined Storage Tank.

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1—J. P. Devine 3 x 8' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
1—1000 gal. S.S. Agitated Tank with coils.
1—Kux #82 Tablet Machine, motor driven.
2—Devine #28 dbl. dr. Vacuum Shelf Dryers.
3—Day & Ross 40 gal. Pony Mixers, m.d.
1—Lee 300 gal. S.S. Kettle, 90# jack. pressure.
2—Patterson 4 x 5' x 5 x 6' Pebble Mills, m.d.
1—Tolhurst 40" suspended Rubber Lined Centrifugal, 2 speed motor drive.
1—W & P 100 gal. jack. Mixer, 30 H.P. ex. proof motor.
1—Day Cincinnatus 350 gal. S.S. Mixer.
1—Roto-Louvre 705-20 S.S. Lined Dryer.
6—Surface Condenser-Receivers, 50 to 150 sq. ft.
3—Rotex Sifters, 20 x 48 to 40 x 84", single and double deck.
1—Tri-Homo Disperser #4 w/5 H.P. motor.
1—Kent 4 x 8" w.c. Lab. Roller Mill, m.d.
1—UNUSED Patterson 5 x 22' Ball Mill.

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3259G5—Steel Hor. Autoclaves with tracks; 66" dia. x 14'7" long
V4-310—Adamson horizontal welded steel Vulcanizer 84" x 86"
V4-311—Jackson & Church Steel Vulcanizer 6'6" x 65' with tracks and quick opening door
R4-226—Hi Pressure Steel Autoclave; 300 PSI; 6' x 21'; Jktd. Agtd.
R4-301—Globe Rotary Kier; 14' Diameter with 15 HP motor
R4-251—Struthers Wells Jacketed Steel Rotary Autoclave or Digester 100 PSI-ASME; 9'6" x 12'; with 7½ HP motor
R4-506—McNeil Digester; Vertical 6'7" x 11'5"; Jktd. 185 PSI; Agit. 40 HP
V4-500—Laboratory Vulcanizer horizontal; 36" x 51"; 150 PSI; simplex door
V4-401—Horizontal Vulcanizer 6' x 10'; 125 PSI-ASME; Simplex Door
V4-402—Horizontal Vulcanizer; 6' x 42' with quick opening door
V4-403—Horizontal Vulcanizer; 5' x 21' good for 125 PSI
V4-600—Vertical Vulcanizer; 24" x 42"; pneumatic lid
V4-602—Horizontal Steel Pressure Autoclave; 71" x 70'; 125 PSI
V4-603—Struthers Wells Vulcanizer; 150 PSI-ASME; 5' x 20'
V4-604—Williams Vertical Pot type Tire Vulcanizer; 4' x 12' with hydraulic ram
R4-531—Bethlehem Stainless Lined 50 Gal. Autoclave; 2000 PSI 24" x 28"
4059E-1-3—Three A. O. Smith Stainless lined Pressure Tanks; 135 PSI; 20,000 Gal. 10'x30'
4164—American Sterilizer; 30" x 48" x 84" Jacketed; Double Door; steel carriage on track
4203—American Sterilizer; 42" x 48" x 96" Jacketed; Double Door; steel carriage on track
4328—Fort Wayne Sterilizer No. 24A; 5'x10'4"
3845 F1—Food Machinery Vertical Reforts; 42"x72"
4326 A 3—A. E. Smith 1750 Gal. Autoclave in Type 317 Stainless Steel; 5'x8'9"; sparging coil; agitator
4326 A1 2—Blaw Knox Stainless Reactors; welded; Jacketed, Agitated; 7'6"x7'6" and 8'x7'6"

REACTORS VACUUM PANS

3424 K4—Stainless Reactor; with coils agitated; 24"x48"
3824S-12—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Agitated Reactor; 12"x12"
4093 B34-35—Pfaudler Stainless Jacketed and Agitated Reactors; 30 Gal., 40 Gal., and 50 Gal.
3824S-14—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Agitated Reactor; 36"x36"
4339 C14—Pfaudler 500 Gal. Glass Lined Jktd. Reactors
3673 L9—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. Reactor; 16"x28"
3670—Steel Reactor 4'x4' heated with copper coil unit
3944 B2—Steel Jacketed and Agitated Reactor; 315 Gal.; 44"x48"
3168—Stainless 500 Gal. Jacketed Reactor; 6' dia. x 30" straight side
3168 D7—Dopplroy Jacketed Reactor; 49" Dia.; 80 Gal.
3390—Buffalo 500 Gal. New Jktd. Agtd. Reactor; 4'x5'2" motorized
3434—Dopp 650 Gal. Cast Iron Full Jktd. Agitated Reactor; 80"x67"
3994 K5—Monel Reactor 785 gal. 5'x5'; Jktd.; Agtd.
3934 C41—Steel Reactor; 950 Gal. 5'x5'6"; agitated; coil heated
4326 A1-2—Blaw Knox Stainless Reactors; welded; Jacketed Agitated; Sizes 7'6"x7'6"; 8'x7'6"
3994 K1—Stainless Vacuum Still with coil in Jacket; 425 Gal. 56"x50"
R4 503—Lead Lined Reactor; 1000 Gal. 4'x6'; Jktd. ASME 50 PSI
R4-500—Lead Lined Reactor; 1850 Gal. 6'6"x 6'6"; Jacketed and agitated 10 HP motor
3799V-1—Lancaster Stainless Lined Rotary Reactor; Jktd; 50"x17'4" 300 PSI internal
3870M-2—Mojonnier Stainless Vacuum Pan, 3'x10'
3434—Dopp 650 Gal. Cast Iron Jacketed and Agitated Reactor
R4-530—Stainless Resin Kettle; 500 Gal. with Condenser and agitator
3934 C8—Bethlehem Reactor 1400 Gal. Steam Coils Cast in shell
R4 505—Devine 1500 Gal. Vertical Nitrating Kettle; 6'x8'6"; Jktd.
3598—2600 Gal. Steel Jktd. Agitated Pressure Vessel; 8'x7'

EVAPORATORS KETTLES — TANKS

3750—Zaremba Double Effect INCONEL Evaporator with calandria; 430 sq. ft. of surface; with accessories; print available
3274—Swenson Quadruple Effect Long Tube Evaporator; film type
3475—Zaremba Single Cast Iron Evaporator; 130 sq. ft. Copper tubes
E12-101—Buflovak Stainless Forced circulation Evaporator with Condenser, calandria, jet ejector, etc. 100 sq. ft. Print Available
E12-400—Buflovak Stainless Steel Double Effect Evaporator 200 sq. ft. and 400 sq. ft.
2895—Devine Single Cast Iron Calandria type; 28"x8'
3515—Acme 1600 Gal. Copper 6'x10', coils, barometric condenser, etc.
3557—Croll Reynolds Vac. Evaporator; 30"x5' MONEL with accessories
3670—Copper Vac. Evaporator; 66"x73" coils, heat exchanger
E12-3000—Copper Single Effect Calandria Evaporator; 10'x16' with 1640 sq. ft. surface area
487—Zahn & Nagel Continuous Evaporator; 2500 lbs. per hour
E12-161—Bufolvak Double Effect Evap. C.I. with copper steam chest, Barometric Condenser etc. 75 and 100 sq. ft. each
3497 S7—Jacketed Crystallizing Evaporators; 24"x21"x12' long
4284 B1—Pfaulder Glass Lined Evaporator Dishes 60 gal.
E 12-200—Buffalo Monel Evaporator 290 sq. ft.
3340—Brand NEW Stainless Steel Kettles good for 100# always in New York stock; sizes up to 500 gal. immediately
4093—Stainless 25 Gal. Kettle 14"x38"; Jacketed, Coiled, and Agitated
4093 B35—Pfaulder Type 316 Stainless 30 Gal. Jacketed & Agitated Reactor; ASME; 20"x25"
3926—Stainless Clad 80 gal. steam jacketed Kettles; 40#
4041 P7—Pfaulder Glass Lined Jacketed & Agitated Kettle 250 Gal. 40"x48"
4041 P35—Four Glass Lined 100 Gal. 31"x36" Jktd. Kettles
4041 P47—Two Stainless Jacketed & Agitated Pasteurizing Kettles; 46"x30"
3444—Pfaulder Glass Lined Jktd. 350 Gal. Kettle 54"x36"; agitated
4287 A31—Mojonnier Stainless Cooling Tank; 300 gal. 45"x48" Jacketed and Agitated
4246 A1-4—Pfaulder R60 Series Reactors; 500 Gal. Jktd. Agitated 5'x5'6"; 1 HP EXPL motors
3750 FRF—Pfaulder 1000 Gal. Glasss Lined Reactor Type XL 66"x66" with 5 HP motor
3597—Special Lot of Copper Jacketed Kettles from 10 gal. to 250 gal.
4000 K6—Steel, Jacketed & Agitated Kettle 80 gal; 29"x30" 2 HP Anchor Agitator
3218—5200 Gal. Steel Jacketed Closed Top Kettles; 9'x6"x9'10½"
3247—Aluminum Steam Jacketed Kettles from 25 gal. to 250 gal.
9908 H3—Aluminum Vacuum Pan 250 Gal. 40"x60"; Jacketed
4278 M1—Houchin Jacketed & Agitated Kettle; nickel interior; 6'x5'; double motion agitator
R4-600—Monel Sulphonator 948 Gal. 62"x72"; bolted head; coil heated; agitated 5 HP EXPL.

COLUMNS — STILLS

C13-203—Stainless Stripping Column; 10"x18' with 16 plates and Dephlegmator
3984R—Stainless Steel Columns; 8"x10' and 12"x15'
4316 K1—Vulcan Stainless Steel Column 14"x 26'8" High; 10 Sections with S/S Decanter 20"x44"
C13-200—Stainless Steel Generating Column; 48"x31' high flanged and bolted sections
3476—Copper Jacketed Still Pot; 28"x25" with condenser
3659 R3—Aluminum Bubble Cap Column. 27½"x36'; 60 plate
C13-140—Stokes Copper Bubble Cap Column; 36"x18'
C14-141—Stainless Packed Column; 24"x14' insulated
C-13—162—Steel Bubble Cap Column; 48"x37' high with accessories
C14-151—Solvent Recovery Absorber; 8'x28' with accessories
4093 B55—Lummus Copper Alcohol Recovery Unit; 18" Diameter 21' High; 5 sections complete with accessories
9908 H3—Aluminum Steam Jacketed Vacuum Still; 40"x60"
3470—Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Column; 16 sections; 8⅝"x19' high
E13-163—Nooter Stainless Steel Vac. Pan; 3'6"x5'; ASME 150 PSI Jkt. Full Vacuum

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1—Link Belt Roto Louvre Dryer, Model 502-20.

1—Hersey Stainless Steel Rotary Dryer, 38" x 15'.

1—Buflovak Double Drum Dryer, 42" x 120", ASME.

1—Mikro #4TH Pulverizer with 60 HP TEFC motor.

1—Baker Perkins #16 Type VUEM Double Arm Dispersion Mixer, 150 gallons, with 100 HP motor.

10—Baker Perkins Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixers, 100 gal.

1—J. H. Day Stainless Steel Double Arm Jacketed Sigma Blade Mixer, 200 gal.

1—J. H. Day Gearless Pony Mixer, 50 gal., complete.

1—Baker Perkins Type 316 ter Meer Continuous Centrifugal, Model HS 24", complete.

1—Stainles Steel Vertical Storage Tank, 3500 gal.

1—Stainless Steel Jacketed 125 gal. Reactor.

1—Tippett & Wood Steel Jacketed Reactor, 1000 gal., ASME (New).

10—Aluminum Horizontal Storage Tanks, 9' x 36', 17,000 gal. each.

1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jacketed Reactor, 200 gallons with Anchor-type Agitator.

1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jacketed 10 gallon Reactor, with Anchor-type Agitator.

10—Sweetland #12 Filters with 72 Stainless Steel Leaves.

2—Sperry C.I. Plate and Frame, closed delivery, Filter Presses, 24" x 24" with 45 chambers each, hydraulic closing device.

2—Bird Continuous Centrifugal Steel Filters, 24" x 38", complete with 30 HP motors.

2—Ross Aluminum Heat Exchangers, 77.5 sq. ft. and 155 sq. ft.

1—Runge Type 316 Stainless Steel 100 gallon Reactor, complete with condenser, receiver and piping.

6—Badger Aluminum Condensers, 5, 106 and 122 sq. ft.

2—Alco Admiralty Metal Heat Exchangers, 1600 sq. ft. ea. (New).

1—Vogt Admiralty Metal Heat Exchanger, 450 sq. ft. (New).

1—Eimco Type 316 Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Filter, 18" x 12" complete.

3—Stainless Steel Condensers, 25, 40 and 106 sq. ft.

12—Struthers Wells Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 650 sq. ft. ea.

2—Ross Steel Heat Exchangers, 852 and 936 sq. ft.

4—2 Roll Laboratory Mills, 6" x 13" (New).

1—Kent High Speed 3-Roll Kent Mill, 9" x 24", complete.

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SCREENS—Tyler Hummer 3x5 double—4x5 Single—3x10 double.

MIXERS—13 gal. Stokes—52 gal. stainless Ribbon, 5 cu ft. Lancaster EBG 3 & EAG 3.

HAMMER MILLS—#1 Mikro Jeffrey Junior 15x8 (10 Hp), 20x20 (30 HP), Gruendler Model 2 W/feed screws, 24" Mikro Sawtooth-Robinson #9.

FILTER—36" dia. Sweetland #12 Laughlin. Continuous Centrifuge, 19"x32"x40".

PEBBLE MILLS — 18x18, 24x24, 24x36, porcelain lined, 4x5, 5'x6', 6x9 Buhrstone, 24x18 Rubber; 12"x24" Rod Mill.

BALL MILLS—Hardinge 6'x22", w/New Lining, 7'x48" Pebble—5'x21' tube.

CRUSHERS—JAW — 20x4 Farrel, 11x26 Champion, 14x28 Acme, 36x20 Diamond.

CRUSHERS—ROLL—16x10, Sturtevant, 30x16 Chambers.

ROTARY DRYERS—12"x22', 3'x20', 39"x21', 44"x25', 5'x40', 6'x30'.

VACUUM PUMPS—Nash Hytor 623; 1253, H6-H7—IR. 18 & 60 cfm, Leiman 105 cfm.

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2—8'x125' Rotary Kilns.
1—Williams 52" H.S. Roller Mill.
1—Day #30 Imperial jack. Mixer, 75 gal.
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Rotex 40"x84" Sifter, 4 separations, 2 hp motor
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1—Hardinge 7' x 48" conical ball mill with loop classifier.
8—Shutz O'Neill 28" limited pulverizers.
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1—Unused Stokes T-5 tablet press.
4—Day 40-15-8-2½ gallon pony mixers.
1—Colton fully automatic tube filler.
1—Fitzpatrick model K comminuter.
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1—Buflovak double door vacuum shelf dryer 17 shelves.
1—Stokes model 138-H vacuum shelf dryer complete.
1—Robinson 200# stainless steel dry powder blender jacketed.
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#316 Stainless Steel Tanks, new 100, 200 & 360 gal.
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Robinson Pulverizer #20, with 2 motors 10 HP each.
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4—New Heat Exc. 60' with Cupro Nickel Tubes.
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Eastern Chemical Manufacturer requires jacketed stainless steel and glass lined reactors. Also condensers, receivers, filter presses, pumps, vacuum pumps, explosion proof motors, laboratory equipment. State size, condition, price. OPD 980.

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Congress Is Urged to Permit Plant Sale

—Continued from page 3

operation feasible. At present such an operation is not economically attractive because of the high cost of ethyl alcohol.

"In the meantime (pending negotiations with the present lessee, Publicker Industries, Inc.) Carbide would utilize existing storage facilities at Plancor 1207 (Louisville plant) for any chemical storage requirements that might be needed in Carbide's regular operations. This would be done in an effort to defray at least some of the cost of maintaining the butadiene units in standby condition.

"Carbide is presently exploring possible other operations not inconsistent with the national security clause. A possibility exists that after a few years a part of Plancor 1207 might be used by Carbide with additional new facilities in the manufacture of chemicals such as acetic aicd, acetic anhydride and ethly acetate.

Only a Third of Plant in Use by 1960

"Present forecasts for these products indicate that only one-third of Plancor 1207 would be utilized in their production by the year 1960.

"The manufacture of these products would not interfere significantly with a reconversion to butadiene production since the bulk of the product noted would be produced in adjacent facilities, thereby presenting little or no interference with butadiene production."

Mr. Rogers also quotes from another part of the purchase proposal as follows:—

"The production of butadiene from ethyl alcohol under normal conditions is not economically attractive because of the high cost of alcohol. Carbide will, therefore, operate Plancor 1207 for the production of butadiene when economic conditions and market demand warrant such an operation.

"The present cost of ethyl alcohol is unfavorable to economic production of butadiene. Because of this, if Carbide is the successful bidder, Carbide currently plans to keep the facility in standby condition in accordance with the requirements of the national security clause and in accordance with the obligations, if any, imposed upon Carbide by virtue of purchasing Plancor 1207 subject to the lease now held by Publicker Industries Inc.

"Carbide, therefore, has made no arrangements for supplies for ethyl alcohol for use in Plancor 1207 for the production of butadiene."

Defense of Sale to Union Carbide

In defense of its recommendation that the sale to Union Carbide be allowed to go through, the disposal commission's report expresses the commission's view that the sale will provide for the development of a free competitive synthetic rubber industry and will not permit Union Carbide to possess unreasonable control over the manufacture of butadiene. The report says:—

"The competition to be expected from the sale of the alcohol-butadiene plant at Louisville differs markedly from that the commission has discussed in its previous disposal reports to the congress. It is optimistic at the least to expect this plant to afford continuous effective competition to petroleum butadiene producers. . . .

"The economics of alcohol-butadiene production and the expected substantial increases in petroleum butadiene capacity are such that any producer of alcohol butadiene, even one such as Publicker, which is quite favorably situated with regard to its raw material, may well expect difficult sledding.

"Under the proposed sale to Carbide, Publicker would continue as lessee in possession of the plant for the balance of the lease. Thus Publicker's operation of the plant, to the extent economically feasible, can be expected to continue for the next two years.

"It is questionable whether, by the time of termination of the Publicker lease, when the projected increases in petroleum butadiene capacity come into existence, there will continue to be a market for alcohol-butadiene sufficiently large to warrant operation of the Louisville plant."

Recalling the earlier sale of Union Carbide of the alcohol-butadiene plant at Institute, W. Va., in 1947, which has been converted to the manufacture of other chemicals, the report has the following to say in answer to the Justice department's criticism that the plant might not continue in operaion as a butadiene producer:

"Recognizing the financial drawbacks inherent in alcohol-butadiene production, Carbide, in the appendix to the contract of sale, has non-the-less stated its intent to operate the facility for the production of alcohol-butadiene to the extent that such operation is economically feasible."

"This is similar to the intent to operate expressed by Koppers in its contract to purchase the alcohol-butadiene plant at Kobuta, Pa., a year ago and as reported to the congress in the commission's January 1955 report."

Stock Option

—Continued from page 3

in Mr. LoBue's favor on the grounds that an option to purchase stock gives the employee "a proprietary interest" in the company and, thus, the gain is not taxable as ordinary income.

Justice Hugo Black stated for the supreme court, however, that the option was direct compensation and that the worker realized a taxable gain when he bought the stock. The gain should be measured at the time the options were exercised.

Mr. LoBue had been granted several options to purchase the Michigan Chemical stock at a difference between the option price and the market price of more than $8,000. He did not report the gain as income, but the company had deducted the gain as a business expense.

In protesting the decisions of the Tax Court and the Third Circuit Court, the government claimed that their rulings would give non-restricted stock options more liberal tax benefits than there would be in the case of restricted stock options.

Restricted, Non-Restricted Options

In the case of the non-restricted option, the owner would not be taxed on the gain until he sold the stock and then he would be taxed at the more favorable capital gains rate, it was argued. Whereas in the case of the restricted stock options the owner pays taxes on the gain at the time he sells the stock at the individual income tax rates.

Although the granting of stock options to employees has been widely used throughout industry, it was not possible to measure the probable effect of the decision on the beneficiaries of these plans.

Congress revised the tax laws in 1950 to grant special tax treatment for restricted stock option plans, and it is thought that most stock option plans now come under this new provision of law.

V-C Insurgents

—Continued from page 3

and the industry to their charges of deterioration, inefficient sales effort, noncompetitive profit margins, failure to utilize opportunities for growth and expansion and inadequacy of research expenditures, and to,

"4. Seek to ascertain whether there is any real policy difference justifying their demand that policy decisions be transferred to their nominees.

"In a letter to stockholders," Mr. Howell said, "this group listed combined holdings totalling less than 10 percent of voting stock. With this small holding, and no announced program, they have been demanding control of the company.

He said that, given time, stockholders will get the "true facts" to refute the group's "false and misleading statements regarding the company's condition."

Shea Chemical's

—Continued from page 4

Completion and initial operation in October is expected.

At Adams, Mass., the firm's expansion program called for facilities for research and pilot plant operations in the field of organic chemicals. This work was completed in December. Production of organic chemicals on a pilot plant basis has been under way for several months.

At Jeffersonville, Ind., the expansion program included purchasing fifteen acres for ultimate plant enlargement and enclosing major production and distribution facilities. Final stage, now under way, is the paving of roads and plant-work area.

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Perkin Celebration

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bring together representatives from Canada, England, France, Germany and Switzerland.

Charles A. Sylvester, head of dye properties division, technical laboratory, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., will discuss current developments in colorfastness testing in the United States.

William D. Appel, chief of the Textile Section of the National Bureau of Standards, will serve as moderator.

Sir Robert Robinson will address a luncheon given in his honor. His major contributions to science have been concerned with the chemical constitution of the coloring matters in plants and the synthesis of the pigments occurring in flowers and blossoms.

He also contributed to defining the arrangement of the atoms in the molecular structure of morphine and played an important role in the production of antimalarial drugs in World War II.

An afternoon panel session on the impact of man-made color on some twenty industrial and commercial fields will be led by J. Robert Bonnar, sales manager, of the dyestuff and pigments division of General Dyestuff Corporation, a division of General Aniline and Film Corporation.

Chemical Men

—Continued from page 7

ufacturing and research for Chesebrough-Pond's, Inc., New York, and H. K. LaRowe, director of purchases for American Cyanamid Company, New York, will tell how their organizations handle the mechanics of purchasing and insure compliance with contractual and performance requirements.

Four executives of Sharp & Dohme Division of Merck & Co., Philadelphia, will emphasize the planning and coordination required for the acquisition of capital equipment.

Panel members will be Vincent L. Fisher, controller of Sharp & Dohme; John M. Waligora, chief engineer; William W. Brown, manager of packaging and printing, and Edward R. Hamm, production manager.

A half-day session will deal with the problems and potential of new packaging machinery. Among those participating at this session will be R. L. Kramer, director of engineering developing for Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, who will outline his company's program.

At other sessions, executives of the Norton Company, Worcester, Mass., will review the principles and methods governing machinery purchases by that concern and officials of Mueller Brass Company, Port Huron, Mich., will give pointers on how to spend a limited capital equipment budget.

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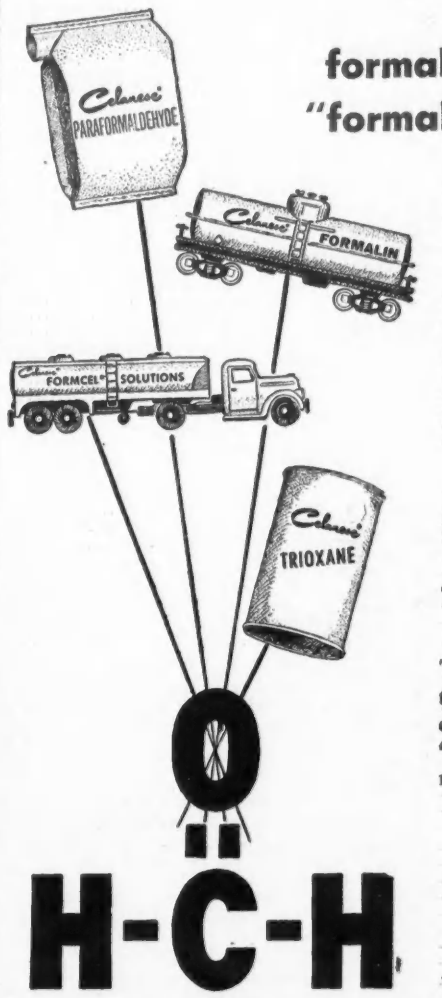

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